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REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1873-74.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
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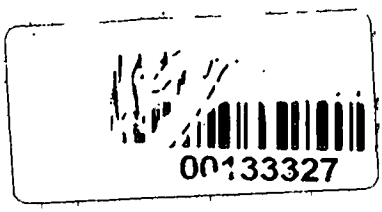
1875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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Expenditure. The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Direction and subsidiary charges.....	38,137 6 0	.....	*38,137 6 0
Inspection and do.....	1,69,629 3 3	26,875 7 9	†1,96,504 11 0
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,69,122 3 9	12,63,150 12 5	‡20,32,273 0 2
Total.....	9,76,888 13 0	12,90,026 4 2	22,66,915 1 2

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 34,109-8-3) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 4,027-13-9).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grant for building school-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 6,073-8-7, on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and of Rs. 4,553-2-6, on account of Dakshina to Brahmans and allowances to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

According to those figures, which give the total expenditure from all funds administered by the Department, the cost of direction and inspection amounts to a little more than one-tenth of the whole departmental expenditure for the year. But the real share of educational funds which falls to direction and inspection would be much less than a tenth, if the expenditure from the private funds of aided and inspected schools (shown in paragraph 17) were taken into account and added to the total expenditure of funds controlled by the Department.

2. The total expenditure from Departmental Funds shows a decrease for the year as under :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds ...	9,52,975 4 6	9,76,888 13 0	23,913 8 6	.....
From Local Funds	13,27,755 9 6	12,90,026 4 2	.....	37,729 5 4
Total ...	22,80,730 14 0	22,66,915 1 2	23,913 8 6	37,729 5 4
			Deduct Increase	23,913 8 6
			Net Decrease	13,815 12 10

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together, I find that the net decrease is distributed as under :—

	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.
Direction	12,838 14 7
Inspection	729 5 3
Instruction	247 9 0
Total	13,815 12 10

The decrease under Direction relieved Provincial Funds, but on the other hand Government increased some of the Provincial grants to schools (*see* paragraph 3) and took over from Local Funds certain charges for inspection.

The decreases under Inspection and Instruction are apparent only, being caused by the omission* of educational expenditure in the Native States of the Southern Division. This expenditure was included in previous Reports, and was returned in 1872-73 at Rs. 82,244-4-6. Deducting this sum from the total of 1872-73, I find that the year under report, as compared with 1872-73, shows a real increase as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Increase on Instruction..	78,856	1	0
Ditto on Inspection.....	2,411	5	3
Total.....	81,267	6	3
Deduct Decrease on Direction	12,838	14	7
Net Increase.....	68,428	7	8

Of this net increase Rs. 23,913-8-6 fall upon Provincial, and Rs. 44,514-15-2 upon Local Funds.

3. The following table explains the variations in Provincial expenditure :—

* See below paragraph 4.

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Subsidiary charges	*49,702 6 0	38,137 6 0	.....	11,565 0 0
Inspection and do. do.	1,58,249 2 9	1,69,629 3 3	11,380 0 6	.....
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,45,023 11 9	7,69,122 3 9	24,098 8 0	.....
	9,52,975 4 6	9,76,888 13 0	35,478 8 6	11,565 0 0
		Deduct decrease...	11,565 0 0	
		Net Increase..	23,913 8 6	
Detail of Variation on Instruction.				
Government Colleges and Schools (General)	4,66,174 8 7	4,56,826 5 9	.....	9,348 2 10
Government Colleges and Schools (Special)	87,439 6 6	1,30,432 2 9	42,992 12 3	.....
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools (General)	81,521 12 0	89,582 4 10	8,060 8 10	.....
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools (Special)	27,219 0 10	12,687 11 9	.....	14,531 5 1
Special allowance to European and Eurasian Students	256 6 2	.....	.....	256 6 2
Translation Department	11,094 3 5	10,424 12 11	.....	669 3 6
Book Department	15,592 5 2	14,747 13 11	.....	844 7 3
Encouragement to Literature	11,022 4 0	21,108 8 6	10,086 4 6	.....
Honorarium to Major Candy on account of the Revision of the English and Maratha Dictionary	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	7,500 0 0
Buildings	28,842 9 7	20,843 12 9	.....	7,998 12 10
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	3,944 14 4	2,743 3 2	.....	1,201 11 2
Expenses from Dakshina Fund on account of Boarding house at Poona	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts	3,200 0 0	.....	.....	3,200 0 0
Freight on a case containing Sanskrit and English Dictionary	2 9 7	.....	.....	2 9 7
Issue of Book gratis	613 14 7	1,198 14 9	585 0 2	.....
Printing Press in Sind	.....	†7,521 13 2	7,521 13 2	.....
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Travelling allowance to the Compiler of the Gazetteer	.....	104 11 6	104 11 6	.....
	7,45,023 11 9	7,69,122 3 9	69,651 2 5	45,552 10 5
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection	2,07,951 8 9	2,07,766 9 3	.....	184 15 6
Total..	9,52,975 4 6	9,76,888 13 0	69,651 2 5	45,737 9 11
		Deduct Decrease....	45,737 9 11	
		Net Increase.....	23,913 8 6	

* Exclusive of Rs. 613-14-7 (on account of books issued gratis) transferred to "Instruction."
† Rs. 297-13-3 credited to Printing have not been deducted from these charges.

The decrease under *Direction* is due to savings caused by the absence of the permanent incumbent, and to a reduction in contingent expenses.

The increase under *Inspection* is chiefly owing to the transfer of charges from Local Funds. Additional expenditure was also caused by the appointments of two new Assistant Deputies in Gujarat, and by an increase of pay to the Inspector of the Northern Division.

The increase under *Instruction* is due to the transfer from Local Funds of charges for higher education, and to an increase in some of the grants made by Government. Taking each item in the statement separately, I find causes for the variations as under:—

Colleges and Schools (General).—The decrease is due to smaller salaries drawn by the Principals and Professors.

Colleges and Schools (Special).—The increase is due to the transfer from Local Funds of charges for the School of Art, for the Sindh Engineering School, and for the various Normal Schools. An increase of salary was also given to the Principal and to the Professor of Chemistry in the Engineering College.

Grants-in-aid.—The increase for *Colleges and Schools (General)*, is due to the working of the revised rules, while the decrease under *Special Schools* is due to the transfer of the School of Art already noticed.

The next three items show a decrease; the *special allowances to Europeans* having ceased, and some of the staff of *Translators* having been absent on leave; while the decrease on the third item is due to the receipt of larger sale proceeds from the *Sindh Depôt*.

The increase under *Encouragement to Literature* and *Gratis Fund* is mainly due to the purchase of the second volume of Tukaram's "Abhangs" (Rs. 9,600), according to a promise made some years back.

This increase is nearly balanced by the payment made in 1872-73 on account of *Candy's Dictionary*.

Under *Buildings* the decrease is due to a smaller demand for grants-in-aid of private or Local Fund School buildings.

The decrease under the *Dakshina Fund* is due to the payment of smaller allowances to authors.

The increase under *Printing Press Sindh*, is due to a large expenditure for the purchase and fitting up of presses.

Of the other items, the charge for *Sanskrit MSS.* has been taken over by the Imperial Budget, and the grant for the *Mechanics' Institute* has been shown in the educational accounts for the first time.

4. The expenditure from *Local Funds* is shown in the accompanying statement according to Divisions:—

Divisions.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	86,366 9 6	81,500 15 10	.....	4,865 9 8
2. Educational Cess (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,12,794 2 3	2,53,070 12 2	40,276 9 11	.....
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,188 15 5	2,604 12 6	415 13 1	.....
Ditto ditto to school buildings	126 0 0	1,459 12 4	1,333 12 4	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	15,713 6 0	15,378 0 11	.....	335 5 1
5. Endowment Funds, viz.:—				
Elphinstone Funds	31,882 15 7	26,275 3 2	.....	5,607 12 5
Grant Medical College Funds	3,600 0 0	4,090 0 0	490 0 0	.....
Other Minor Funds	3,122 0 0	7,775 9 0	4,653 9 0	.....
6. Miscellaneous	.....	283 14 0	283 14 0	.....
Total	3,55,794 0 9	3,92,438 15 11	47,453 10 4	10,808 11 2
North-East Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	6,678 13 8	7,355 9 3	676 11 7	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,07,808 7 5	1,44,741 13 5	.....	63,066 10 0
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,349 10 0	2,195 10 11	.....	153 15 1
Ditto ditto to school buildings	329 12 0	45 0 0	.....	284 12 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	5,646 2 8	665 0 0	.....	4,981 2 8
5. Endowment Funds :—				
Dhulia High School Fund	2,251 7 4	2,324 6 7	72 15 3	.....
Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund	30 0 0	25 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Total	2,25,094 5 1	1,57,352 8 2	749 10 10	68,491 7 9

Divisions.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	11,991 15 3	14,253 1 0	2,261 1 9	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,47,365 5 1	2,83,943 12 6	36,578 7 5	.....
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,805 6 9	2,141 0 5	.....	664 6 4
Ditto ditto to school buildings	1,957 12 0	.....	.....	1,957 12 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	11,870 15 9	9,879 14 5	.....	1,991 1 4
5. Endowment Funds, viz :—				
Gujarat Provincial College Fund	3,109 9 0	1,512 8 8	.....	1,597 0 4
Other Minor Funds	4,139 5 10	4,124 1 7	.....	15 4 3
6. Funds of Native States :—				
Kathiawar Educational Fund	1,11,018 11 6	1,24,547 10 3	13,528 14 9	.....
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	885 14 0	819 7 10	.....	66 6 2
Kambay Agency School Fees	.....	10 14 6	10 14 6	.....
Total	3,95,144 15 2	4,41,232 7 2	52,379 6 5	6,291 14 5
Southern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	6,321 4 1	7,719 14 0	1,398 9 11	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	1,33,502 2 10	1,55,688 11 9	22,186 8 11	.....
3. People's subscriptions to schools	795 0 0	141 2 3	.....	653 13 9
Ditto ditto to school buildings	9,711 13 9	.....	.....	9,711 13 9
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	3,028 14 11	4,599 6 0	1,570 7 1	.....
5. Endowment Funds, viz :—				

Belgaum Sirdars High School Fund	6,328 2 0	6,992 2 0	664 0 0	.....
Dharwar High School Fund	77 11 3	.....	.....	77 11 3
6. Funds of Native States :—				
Kolhapur	62,878 6 3	.....	.....	62,878 6 3
Miraj	6,337 3 8	.....	.....	6,337 3 8
Mudhol	5,307 7 1	.....	.....	5,307 7 1
Local Funds of these States	7,721 3 6	.....	.....	7,721 3 6
Total.....	2,42,009 5 4	1,75,141 4 0	25,819 9 11	92,687 11 3
Sindh.				
From 1. Sindh Scholarship Fund	1,206 7 3	2,178 4 9	971 13 6	.....
2. School fees	8,005 15 7	12,616 14 1	4,610 14 6	.....
3. Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	23,118 12 1	36,047 10 2	12,928 14 1	.....
4. One Anna or Local Cess Fund	77,381 12 3	73,018 3 11	.....	4,363 8 4
Total.....	1,09,712 15 2	1,23,861 0 11	18,511 10 1	4,363 8 4
Grand Total.....	13,27,755 9 6	12,90,026 4* 2	1,44,913 15 7	1,82,643 4 11
			Deduct Increase.....	1,44,913 15 7
			Net Decrease.....	37,729 5 4

* Exclusive of Rs. 6,083-4-9 on account of percentage paid to Patels and Talatis for collection of Cess.

In the *Central Division* the large increase in expenditure was mainly incurred on buildings and was met out of cess balances. There is a decrease under fees owing to a falling off in the fee receipts of Mofussil schools, and there is a temporary falling off in the receipts from the Elphinstone funds which more than balances receipts from certain funds brought to account for the first time.

The large decrease of expenditure in the *North-East* Division is due to the stoppage of building operations for want of money, and to the transfer to Provincial Funds of charges for Inspection and Training Schools.

The large increase in the *Northern Division* is due to expenditure on buildings. On the other hand, the closing of the Gujarat Provincial College, and the transfer of charges for Inspection, caused a small saving.

The large decrease in the *Southern Division* has already been explained. The increased expenditure from the Cess Fund is due to building works, and to the employment of a Local Fund Accountant in each Treasury.

In *Sindh* the increase is almost entirely due to the construction of new buildings in the Shikarpur and Karachi Collectorates.

5. * The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1873-74 was :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
	Provincial Grant			9,76,888	13	0
	Fees of all Classes of Government Schools.					
Local Funds administered by the Educational Department.	* Fees credited to Provincial Funds	1,17,343	2 4			
	Do. to Local Funds ...	99,002	7 11			
	Do. of Kambay Schools	256	5 0			
				2,16,601	15	3
	Educational Rate or Cess			7,23,638	13	5
	Funds of Native States			1,29,296	4	6
	Popular Subscriptions			12,771	1	1
	Assignments of Municipal Funds			63,688	9	7
	Interest on Endowment Funds, &c. ...			46,254	12	5
	Miscellaneous			489	12	7
	Total...			21,69,630	1	10
	Deduct Provincial Grant...			9,76,888	13	0
	Total of Funds raised locally...			11,92,741	4	10

* Exclusive of Rs. 27,000, being the balance of the fee fund transferred to Provincial Services.

The total income from Local Funds in the previous year was Rs. 13,48,700. So that the figures for 1873-74 show a decrease of Rs. 1,56,000 nearly. This decrease is due to a falling off in Cess receipts, to the omission of the Native State Funds in the Southern Division, and to smaller contributions by the people for new buildings. The other items of receipt show an improvement, fees having risen from Rs. 2,09,000 to Rs. 2,16,600, while assignments from Municipal Funds have increased from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 63,600.

The falling off in the Cess receipts amounts to Rs. 58,000, and must be chiefly due to the order of the Government of India prohibiting the levy of the Cess on the Excise Revenue. Government has promised to make up the loss caused under this order, by an increase to the Provincial Grant; but during the time taken to calculate the exact loss to Local Funds, our balances have been considerably reduced, as the expenditure in 1873-74 exceeded local receipts by nearly a lakh of rupees.

6. Full details with regard to the expenditure on *Instruction* will be found in the tables printed in Appendix H. But a general view of the distribution of the expenditure of the year is given in the table which follows. The figures of this table include * charges for the University and for the Grant Medical College, which according to custom were omitted from the figures of the preceding paragraphs. Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,51,400 from funds controlled by Government Officers, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

1⅛ University.	9 Middle Class Schools.
1⅜ Direction.	37 Primary Schools.
8⅛ Inspection.	2½ Girls' Schools.
9⅛ Colleges.	3¾ Normal Schools.
1⅛ Technical Schools.	9¼ Buildings.
11½ High Schools.	3⅜ Miscellaneous.

* Amounting to Rs. 84,485-4-7.

[Statement

Expenditure of Educational Funds controlled by Government Officers.

Nature of Establishment.	Expenditure.								Remarks.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.							
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rate or Cess.	Endowments.	Subscriptions &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
University	41,978 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,978 8 9	* For Accountants in the Offices of the Presidents Local Fund Committees.
Direction	38,137 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,137 6 0	
Inspection	1,69,629 3 3	*7,661 10 0	.....	.....	.....	15,153 15 8	4,059 14 1	1,96,504 11 0	
Colleges and Lower Departments of Colleges.—									
Arts { Government.	81,809 5 2	.....	21,069 8 8	700 0 0	.....	.....	16,033 13 4	1,19,612 11 2	† Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 2,232 as a set off against the expenditure.
Arts .. { Aided ..	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
Law ..	7,239 11 1	.....	3,540 8 8	.....	.....	.....	1,739 0 0	12,519 3 9	
† Medicine	42,506 11 10	.....	4,090 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,596 11 10	
Engineering ..	46,845 10 4	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,372 0 0	50,617 10 4	
Normal Schools—									
For Masters of Vernacular Schools	38,662 2 9	‡29,532 2 4	.....	.....	.....	4,963 6 6	.....	72,557 11 7	‡ For stipends, &c., to candidates from the different Zillas.
For Mistresses of Vernacular Schools	11,422 1 9	§3,442 10 10	.....	.....	583 14 5	.....	.....	15,448 11 0	
School of Art	25,740 7 8	.....	2,198 10 0	54 2 0	.....	.....	930 15 0	26,834 2 8	
Other Technical Schools { Government.	3,022 1 2	§465 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,487 8 8	§ Ditto.
Other Technical Schools { Aided ..	12,687 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,687 11 2	‖ For scholarships.

Schools for Boys—												
Higher Class English.	Government.	124,764 14 0	*17,572 13 8	7,247 4 8	6,219 3 0	7,637 0 0	20,390 13 3	49,660 14 6	2,23,492 15 1	*For scholarships awarded to the sons of cess-payers.
	Aided ..	51,408 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,408 0 0	
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	Government.	39,103 11 4	**3,896 5 8	1,367 0 10	1,331 15 6	16,349 3 3	5,344 7 1	41,314 1 8	1,28,905 13 4	
	Aided ..	15,877 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,877 0 8	
2nd ditto ..	Government.	6,969 0 0	22,409 8 9	89 12 4	1,648 4 5	7,745 3 3	13,052 12 1	11,841 5 2	63,755 14 0	** Ditto
	Aided ..	305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 0 0	
Lower Class and Primary Schools for Girls ..	Government.	1,82,327 13 0	4,81,599 8 4	.....	2,952 13 2	27,087 13 11	66,087 2 11	91,367 4 3	8,61,362 7 7	
	Aided ..	6,320 8 0	685 0 0	2,799 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,004 8 0	
	Government.	1,851 10 3	36,946 4 8	.....	502 8 0	3,166 12 8	3,310 10 2	393 12 0	46,171 9 4	
	Aided ..	14,271 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,271 12 2	
Buildings ..	Government.	13,843 12 9	1,91,767 10 11	.....	1,504 12 4	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	2,11,616 4 0	
	Aided ..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 0 0	
Miscellaneous.										
Translation Department ..		10,424 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,424 12 11	
Book Department (less Rs. 6,331-13-5 receipts on account of sale proceeds of books in Sindh)		14,747 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,747 13 11	
Encouragement to Literature (including the amount Rs 9,600 paid for Tukaram's "Abhangs," Vol. II.) ..		21,108 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,108 8 6	
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund ..		2,743 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,743 3 2	
Expenses on Boarding house for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona ..		600 0 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607 0 0	
Issue of Books gratis ..		1,198 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198 14 9	
Printing Press in Sindh ..		7,521 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,521 13 2	
Travelling allowance to compiler of the Gazetteer ..		104 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 11 6	
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters		.....	†17,242 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,242 1 7	
Batta to Revenue Officers for travelling to inspect repairs to Local Fund School houses		.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	

† Exclusive of Rs. 8,149-15-0, for the Northern Division, which are included in the expenditure on 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Lower Class Schools.

Expenditure of Educational Funds, &c.—concluded.

Nature of Establishment.	EXPENDITURE.								Remarks.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.							
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rate or Cess.	Endowments.	Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Expenses for copying Census Returns	.....	83 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 0 0	
Sindh Sudhar	.....	2,311 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,311 8 8	
Grant to Libraries	.....	354 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354 3 0	
Charges on account of Certificate Examination ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 9 11	294 9 11	
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Total ..	10,61,374 1 7	8,15,919 15 6	42,811 13 2	14,913 10 5	67,069 15 6	1,28,303 3 8	2,21,007 9 11	23,51,400 5 9	

The expenditure from the Cess Fund on *Inspection* was on account of clerks employed in the offices of the Presidents of the Local Fund Committees.

The expenditure from the Cess Fund on High and 1st Grade English schools was chiefly on account of Scholarships granted to the sons of cess-payers studying at those schools.

The 2nd Grade schools mentioned in the table are Vernacular schools with an English class attached. The salary of the English teacher is paid by special fees or subscriptions and is no burden on the Cess.

The Sindh Sudhar is a Vernacular paper supplied to Local Fund schools.

7. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1873-74 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
Colleges	5	805·8	737·5	·91
High Schools... { British... ...	16	2,906·37	2,447·36	·84
{ Foreign ...	3	192·5	164·6	·85
	19	3,098·87	2,611·96	·84
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.				
1st Grade.				
British	41	3,936·8	3,325·13	·84
Foreign State Schools	3	300·8	265·2	·86
	44	4,244·8	3,590·33	·84
2nd Grade.				
British	45	5,122·48	3,977·56	·77
Foreign	16	2,031·8	1,464·2	·72
	61	7,154·28	5,441·76	·76
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.				
British { Boys	2,705	141,711·48	109,984·6	·77
{ Girls	148	6,266·9	4,215·6	·67
Foreign { Boys	380	21,332·7	15,743·7	·73
{ Girls	23	906·9	438·8	·48
	3,256	170,217·98	130,382·7	·76

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly attendance.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*				
Night Schools—British ...	82	2,328·7	1,626·0	·69
Vernacular Training Colleges...	3	397·05	336·07	·84
Vernacular Training Schools ...	4	117·23	104·65	·89
Female Training Schools ...	3	45·00	38·1	·84
Sindh Engineering School, Haidrabad	1	13·83	11·39	·82
School of Art	1	111·0	69·0	·62
Industrial School, Dharwar ...	1	24·4	19·8	·81
Total...	3,480	188,558·94	144,969·26	·76
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	89·0	76·0	·85
High Schools...	22	3,677·8	3,046·8	·82
Middle Class Schools	26	2,518·36	2,090·71	·82
Lower Class Schools	93	5,676·7	4,511·58	·79
Indigenous Schools	15	723·1	534·8	·73
Female Schools	28	2,546·73	1,879·53	·73
Total...	186	15,231·69	12,139·42	·79
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution ...	1	123·0	123·0	·1
Total...	187	15,354·69	12,262·42	·79
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools...	2	239·6	192·3	·80
Middle Class Schools	33	2,490·63	2,016·61	·80
Lower Class Schools	385	15,207·95	12,464·82	·81
Girls' Schools	42	1,407·1	849·2	·60
Night Schools	13	516·3	350·8	·68
Normal Schools	2	38·8	33·4	·86
Total...	477	19,900·38	15,907·15	·79
Police and Jail Schools ...	9	87·5	57·1	·65
Grand Total...	4,153	223,901·51	173,195·91	·77

8. Increase of schools and scholars during the year:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.								
Colleges, Arts, Law Medicine and Engineering	6	5	..	1	766	847	131	..
Engineering School, Hajdrabad	1	1	..	..	14	9	..	5
Normal Schools (Male)	7	7	..	..	509	510	1	..
Ditto (Female)	3	3	..	..	51	43	..	8
School of Art	..	1	1	..	..	92	92	..
Industrial School, Dharwar	..	1	1	..	..	26	26	..
Schools for Boys								
High Schools	18	19	1	..	3,326	3,101	..	225
First Grade	46	44	..	2	4,276	4,300	24	..
Second Grade	69	61	..	8	7,418	7,170	..	248
Lower Class or Primary	3,040	3,085	45	..	159,049	166,792	7,743	..
Night Schools	85	82	..	3	2,729	2,344	..	385
Schools for Girls	184	171	..	13	7,314	7,217	..	97
Total	*3,459	3,480	48	27	*185,452	192,501	8,017	968
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.								
Colleges (Arts)	2	2	..	..	31	87	56	..
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	..	..	113	123	10	..
Schools for Boys								
High Schools	21	22	1	..	3,595	3,796	201	..
First Grade	28	24	..	2	2,474	2,345	111	..
Second Grade		2				240		
Lower Class (Boys)	76	93	21	..	5,142	6,214	1,072	..
Ditto (Girls)	26	28	2	..	2,211	2,765	554	..
Indigenous Schools	18	15	..	7	953	778	..	175
School of Art and Industry	1	..	..	1	129	..	..	129
Total	173	187	24	10	14,648	16,348	2,004	304

* Exclusive of 165 schools and 7,641 scholars in Native States of Kolhapur, Miraj, Mudhol, &c., transferred to "Institutions under Inspection."

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase	Decrease
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.								
Normal Schools (Male)..	2	2	..	..	42	29	..	13
High Schools ..	2	2	..	..	246	251	5	..
1st Grade Schools ..	33	6	..	..	2,444	450	83	..
2nd ditto ..		27	..	..		* 2,077		
Lower Class Boys ..	356	385	29	..	13,798	15,048	1,250	..
Night Schools	8	13	5	..	308	472	164	..
Female Schools ..	42	42	..	1	1,360	1,303	..	57
Total..	* 444	477	34	1	* 18,198	19,630	1,502	70
Police and Jail Schools..	12	9	..	3	168	82	..	86
Grand Total..	4,088	4,153	106	41	2,18,466	2,28,561	11,724	1,629

9. The net increase of schools and scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	21	7,049
Aided Institutions	14	1,700
Inspected do.	33	1,432
Total... ...	68	10,181
Deduct—Decrease in Police and Jail Schools...	3	86
Total Net Increase...	65	10,095

* Inclusive of 165 schools and 7,641 scholars transferred from "Government Institutions" to this head.

The increase in Government schools is checked for want of funds, and no great advance on the present numbers can be expected in future unless additional grants are forthcoming. The increase now shown is chiefly due to the development of old schools, very few new schools having been established, as the charges are now up to or above the estimate of annual receipts.

Classified according to the *quality of instruction*, the schools of the Presidency give the following returns :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease
Colleges	8	7	..	1	797	984	187	..
School of Art	1	1	..	..	129	92	..	37
Technical Schools	2	3	1	..	127	158	31	..
High Schools	41	43	2	..	7,167	7,148	..	19
Middle Class Schools	176	164	..	12	16,612	16,582	..	30
Primary Schools	3,595	3,682	87	..	1,82,147	1,91,730	9,583	..
Girls' Schools	253	241	..	12	10,885	11,285	400	..
Normal Schools	12	12	..	..	602	582	..	20
	4,088	4,153	90	25	2,18,466	2,28,561	10,201	106
Deduct—Decrease ..			25				106	
Net Increase ..			65				10,095	

For the whole year the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 217,370 to 223,901, and the average daily attendance from 165,916 to 173,195. The ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls was ·77 in the year under report against ·76 in the previous year.

The table which follows shows the *distribution* throughout the Presidency of the colleges and schools connected with Government. The table shows the quantity and not the quality of the instruction given in each District or State, but institutions of the higher class are naturally most frequent in

districts possessing the largest number of schools of all grades. In comparing the progress made in different districts, the figures in the eighth column of the table which give the percentage of scholars to population must be read together with the figures of the seventh column, which show the average number of square miles to each school; for it would be unfair to expect as good results in the rugged districts of the Konkan as those shown for the fertile plains of Gujarat; nor could the Pahlanpur or Rewakantha Agency be fairly matched with Kathiawar. The table would have given better means for the comparison of different districts if the number of villages in each district had been entered; and this information will be given in future years, so as to show at a glance how far provision has really been made for a complete system of schools throughout the Presidency.

From the table as now given it appears that the net increase of the year was divided between the different Educational Divisions as under:—

	Net Increase.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	... 17 ...	2,355
North-East Division	... 8 ...	475
Northern Division	... 45 ...	5,710
Southern Division	... 12 ...	543
Sindh	... „ ...	1,012
Total...	82	10,095
Deduct—		
Decrease in Schools in Sindh	17	
Total...	65	10,095

In the *Central Division* the increase is marked in the Poona Collectorate and the State of Akálkot. Some progress was also made in the Collectorates of Sholapur and Satara, and in the States of Sawantwari and Phaltan; while the Konkan districts of Ratnagiri, Tanna, and Kolaba, and some of the petty States included in the Division, remained stationary or lost something of the ground previously gained. From Jinjira no official returns were received, but several schools have lately been opened by the Nawab at the instance of Government.

In the *North-East Division* progress is shown by the Khandesh and Nasik Collectorates, and the schools of the

Peint State have maintained their numbers, while the Collectorate of Ahmadnagar remains stationary.

In the *Northern Division*, which claims more than half the increase of the year for the whole Presidency, great progress is shown by the Kathiawar Agency and by the Collectorates of Surat and Broach, and these two Collectorates still retain the first place in the list of returns. Some progress was also shown by most of the other Collectorates and States of the Division.

In the *Southern Division* the State of Kolhapur and the Collectorate of Dharwar have made some progress; and the returns from the States of Miraj, Mudhol, Lakshmishwar, and Jamkhandi are fairly satisfactory. But the Collectorates of Kanara, Belgam, and Kaladgi, and the States of Sangli, Ramdurg, Savanur, and Kurandwad have remained stationary or lost ground.

From *Sindh* all the returns are very favourable, the decrease in the number of schools being due merely to the amalgamation of different departments of schools.

Statement.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all the several Districts under the Government of Bombay

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular Spoken.	Area in Square Miles.
1	2	3
Central Division.		
Poona	Marathi	4,983
Sholapur	,, ...	3,899
Satara	,, ...	5,378
Tanna	,, ...	4,052
Kolaba	,, ...	1,482
Ratnagiri	,, ...	3,789
Bombay	Marathi and Gujarathi	22
Akalkot State	Marathi	498
Modnimb Taluka of Miraj State ...	,, ...	89
Mahidarji Taluka of Kurandwar State.	,, ...	Not known.
Mangalvera Taluka of Sangli State ...	,, ...	112
Pant Pritinidhi State	,, ...	118
Phaltan State	,, ...	396
Bhore State	,, ...	500
Jath State	,, ...	700
Jowar State	,, ...	534
Sawantwari	,, ...	900
Jinjira	,, ...	.....
Total Central Division... ...		27,809
North-East Division.		
Khandesh	Marathi	10,162
Ahmadnagar	,, ...	6,647
Nasik	,, ...	7,156
Peint State	,, ...	960
Total North East Division... ...		24,925
Northern Division.		
Surat	Gujarathi	1,588
Broach	,, ...	1,363
Kaira	,, ...	1,561
Carried over... ...		

Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Increase of the year for each Division.
4	5	6	7	8	9
907,235	247	13,722	29	1·51	
662,986	122	5,792	32	·87	
1,116,050	228	11,686	23	1·04	
847,424	149	7,817	27	·92	
350,405	62	3,665	24	1·04	
1,019,136	169	9,179	22	·90	
644,405	101	12,436	¼	1·93	
81,068	26	1,133	19	1·40	
13,773	6	232	14	1·67	
12,758	2	52	...	·40	
26,753	2	71	56	·26	
58,980	6	...	19	...	
59,536	15	580	26	·98	
111,689	13	494	38	·44	
70,665	15	...	46	...	
37,431	2	...	267	...	
100,814	25	1,286	36	·67	
...	...	...	...	...	
6,211,108	1,190	68,145	23	1·09	17 Schools, 2,355 Scholars.
1,028,642	268	14,958	37	1·45	
773,938	209	9,656	31	1·25	
687,353	158	8,288	45	1·20	
47,033	8	324	120	·68	
2,536,966	643	33,226	38	1·30	8 Schools, 475 Scholars.
607,087	274	14,141	5	2·32	
350,322	196	7,430	6	2·12	
782,733	171	13,161	9	1·68	

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular Spoken.	Area at Square Miles.
1	2	3
Northern Division—continued.		
Ahmadabad	Gujarathi	3,844
Panch Mahals	,, ...	1,731
Baroda Camp	,, ...	.....
Mahi Kanta Agency	,, ...	4,000
Kathiawar Agency	,, ...	22,000
Rewa Kanta Agency	,, ...	8,400
Kachh Agency	,, ...	6,500
Surat Agency	,, ...	.....
Kambay Agency...	,, ...	350
Pahlanpur Superintendency	,, ...	10,450
Camp Disa	,, ...	.....
Total Northern Division.....		53,787
Southern Division.		
Belgaum	Marathi and Kanarese	4,591
Dharwar	Kanarese and Marathi.	4,565
Kaladgi	Kanarese	5,695
Kanara	Do.	4,235
Kolhapur	Marathi	2,778
Miraj	,, ...	188·19
Mudhol	,, ...	361
Sangli	,, ...	952·67
Lakshmishwar	Kanarese and Marathi.	61
Savanur	,, ...	70
Ramdurg	,,	.....
Kurandwar	Marathi	.....
Jamkhandi	,, ...	491
Total Southern Division.....		23,986·86
Sindh Division.		
Karachi	Sindhi	14,089
Haidrabad	,, ...	9,635
Shikarpur...	,, ...	8,809
Thar and-Parkar	,, ...	12,729
Frontier, Upper Sindh	,, ...	1,913
Total Sindh.....		47,175
Grand Total.....		177,682·86

and Schools—concluded.

Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Increase of the year for each Division.
4	5	6	7	8	9
829,637	172	11,085	22	1·33	
240,743	35	2,357	49	1·00	
...	1	51	...	...	
447,056	45	2,170	88	·48	
2,321,833	394	20,924	55	·90	
500,000	63	2,734	133	·54	
479,776	39	2,412	166	·50	
32,154	1	45	...	·13	
83,494	2	270	...	·32	
502,586	17	954	550	·18	
...	2	78	...	...	
4,638,421	1,412	77,812	38	1·65	45 Schools, 5,710 Scholars.
938,750	121	7,858	37	·83	
988,037	142	7,972	32	·80	
816,037	122	5,778	46	·70	
398,406	77	3,458	55	·85	
802,691	141	6,728	19	·83	
49,507	13	723	14	1·46	
58,921	19	770	19	1·30	
223,663	31	1,174	30	·52	
18,951	5	278	12	1·49	
16,778	1	96	70	·57	
38,031	2	58	...	·15	
69,671	1	...	...	...	
102,395	6	308	81	·30	
4,521,838	681	35,201	35	·77	12 Schools, 543 Scholars.
423,495	49	3,167	287	·74	
721,947	73	4,209	131	·58	
776,227	86	5,866	102	·75	
180,761	11	769	969	·42	
89,985	5	166	382	·18	
2,192,415	227	14,177	207	·64	Decrease in Schools 17; Increase in Scholars 1,012.
20,100,748	4,153	228,561	42	1·13	

10. The following table shows the awards made in 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results :—

Number of Schools	Description of School.	Average number of attendance.	Number presented for Examination.	Grant for 1872-73.	Grant for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of grant per head of Pupils presented.	Rate of grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of expenditure per head of Pupils in average attendance.	REMARKS.
	High Schools.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	European and Eurasian..	446·5	337	11,151 0 0	10,208 0 0	....	943 0 0	20 4 7	22 13 9	47,463 8 0	97 5 5	
8	Missionary	1,329·3	603	17,499 8 0	18,695 8 0	1,196 0 0	....	31 0 0	13 15 4	74,361 9 0	55 8 4	
5	Native	855·	237	5,446 8 0	6,228 0 0	781 8 0	....	26 4 5	7 4 6	18,718 7 0	21 14 0	
20	Total	2,640·8	1,177	34,097 0 0	35,131 8 0	1,977 8 0	943 0 0	29 13 6	13 4 10	1,36,543 8 0	51 11 3	
	Middle Class Schools.											
11	European and Eurasian	452·33	262	4,003 0 0	5,057 8 0	1,054 8 0	....	19 4 10	11 2 10	51,196 7 8	113 2 10	
11	Missionary	1,199·08	929	8,847 8 0	10,353 0 8	1,505 8 8	....	11 2 5	8 10 2	33,458 9 4	27 14 10	
3	Native	285·5	149	470 8 0	663 0 0	192 8 0	....	4 7 8	2 5 1	1,602 12 0	5 9 9	
25	Total	1,936·91	1,340	13,321 0 0	16,073 8 8	2,752 8 8	....	11 15 11	8 4 9	86,257 13 0	44 8 5	
	Primary Schools.											
27	Missionary	1,603·63	1,145	1,822 2 0	2,405 0 0	582 14 0	....	2 1 7	1 7 11	8,745 13 5	5 7 1	
6	Native	490·9	389	212 4 0	791 10 0	579 6 0	....	2 0 10	1 0 0	2,897 6 4	5 14 5	
33	Total	2,094·53	1,534	2,034 6 0	3,196 10 0	1,162 4 0	....	2 1 3	1 8 4	11,643 3 9	5 8 10	
	Female Schools.											
7	European and Eurasian.	487	268	3,846 0 0	6,765 8 0	2,919 8 0	....	25 3 11	13 14 3	26,850 10 5	55 2 1	
7	Missionary	142·11	90	2,289 8 0	495 8 0	....	1,785 0 0	5 8 1	3 7 9	6,087 6 1	42 13 3	
8	Native	426·4	240	1,179 8 0	1,953 0 0	773 8 0	....	8 2 5	4 9 2	2,043 3 2	4 12 7	
22	Total .. .	1,055·51	598	7,306 0 0	9,214 0 0	3,693 0 0	1,785 0 0	15 6 6	8 11 7	34,981 3 8	33 2 3	
100	Grand Total	7,729·75	4,649	56,758 6 0	63,615 10 8	9,585 4 8	2,728 0 0	13 16 11	8 3 8	2,69,425 13 5	34 13 7	

11. Awards cannot always be drawn by Managers within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the Budget grant of 1873-74 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1872-73 paid in 1873-74	2,170	4	0
Awards of 1873-74 paid in that year...	61,680	12	8
Grants to private colleges and schools for pupils passing University Examinations	7,086	0	0
Total Rs....	70,937	0	8

The total payments for result grants for the previous year came to Rs 64,500; so that the year under report shows an increase of more than Rs. 6,000.

In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	6,000	0	0
Rastomji Jamsetji Gujarathi Schools	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon Reformatory	12,687	11	9
Alexandra Institution	4,862	4	2
Indigenous Schools in the Island of Bombay ...	143	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Nasik	100	0	0
Total Rs	31,332	15	11

Of these institutions the four first are charitable institutions receiving grants according to arrangements made before the introduction of the system of payment by results. Of the others, the Alexandra Institution received a grant in return for the instruction of the Government Normal Class for females; while the indigenous schools in Bombay and the Sanskrit class at Nasik received small grants for improvements in discipline and method.

Small grants amounting to Rs. 685 were also paid from Local Funds to indigenous schools in the Mofussil.

12. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report :—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure. Provincial.	Local.	Total.
New Buildings.					
Central Division	10	17	2,637 9 11	43,797 11 2	46,435 5 1
North East Division	6	1	4,172 6 3	345 0 0	4,517 6 3
Northern Ditto	4	27	..	61,497 8 5	61,497 8 5
Southern Ditto	4	4	..	40 943 3 8	40 943 3 8
Sindh Ditto	7	15	3,500 0 0	14,979 4 11	18,479 4 11
	31	64	10,310 0 2	1,61,562 12 2	1,71,872 12 4
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.					
St. Ann's School, Poona ..	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0
Irish Presbyterian Mission School, Ahmadabad. ..	..	..	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0
St. Patrick's School, Karachi.	..	..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0
	..	..	7,000 0 0	..	7,000 0 0
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division	..	..	2,733 12 7	9,161 13 10	11,895 10 5
North East Division	..	..	800 0 0	4,036 1 4	4,836 1 4
Northern Ditto.	..	..	..	16,022 11 2	16 022 11 2
Southern Ditto.	..	..	..	2,211 1 8	2,211 1 8
Sindh. Ditto	..	..	..	4,777 15 1	4,777 15 1
	..	..	3,533 12 7	36,209 11 1	39,743 7 8
Grand Total.. ..	31	64	20,843 12 9	1,97,772 7 3	2,18,616 4 0

Of the total expenditure Rs. 7,488-4-0 were spent on High and 1st Grade Schools ; and Rs. 2,11,128-0-0 on Vernacular Schools, and Training Colleges for Vernacular Masters.

13. The following is the table (*e.g.*, expenditure of *Provincial* money on educational buildings in 1873-74) required by

the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of the 3rd of June, 1871 :—

Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*).	Repairs	12,010	8	8
(*b*).	Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	2,271	6	2
(*c*).	Larger Works (above Rs. 1,000)	2,91,278	8	6
	Total Public Works Department's Budget.	3,05,560	7	4

Included in the table given above in para. 12.

(Expenditure from Educational Budget,) (Provincial)

(*d*).	Repairs to Government Buildings. ...	3,533	12	7
(*e*).	Minor Government Buildings	10,310	0	2
(*f*).	Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000) and under	2,000	0	0
(*g*).	Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000) ...	5,000	0	0
	Total Expenditure from Educational Budget.	20,843	12	9
	Grand Total Outlay...	3,26,404	4	1

The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.	a	p.
University Senate Hall, Bombay	1,37,020	15	8
University Library and Clock Tower, Bombay	73,625	5	7
Elphinstone High School	67,264	5	1
Workshops for the Engineering College ...	8,322	13	3
Printing Press Building, Sindh	5,045	0	11
Total Rupees...	2,91,278	8	6

Book Depôts.

Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

14. The actual cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt was Rs. *14,679-0-6, or Rs. 276-7-9 less than the charge of the previous year. The decrease is due to a reduction in the monthly charge for house rent.

Curator's Salary	3,600	0	0
Establishment	6,793	0	6
House rent	3,386	0	0
Service Stamps	900	0	0
Total Rs.	14,679	0	6

The Central Depôt has two accounts, the one of Government stock entrusted to it for sale, and the other of school books purchased or printed by the Educational Department.

Government Stock.

The account of Government stock is as follows :—

Receipts.

Balance on the 31st of March 1873 Cash ...	1,196	4	0			
Stock...	70,060	14	9			
				71,257	2	9
Stock received in 1873-74				43,827	12	0
Total...						1,15,084 14 9

Disbursements.

Sale proceeds paid into the Government Treasury	4,222	8	10			
Value of books distributed gratis	1,970	8	0			
				6,193	0	10
Balance of stock on the 31st of March 1874				1,08,891	13	11
Total Rs...						1,15,084 14 9

School book account.

For the sale of school books the Depôt maintained 256 branches throughout the Presidency ; and the stock account of the year stands thus :—

Receipts.

Balance on 31st March 1873 ...				6,16,692	5	11
Stock purchased or printed during the year				1,36,839	10	4
Total Rs...						7,53,532 0 3

Disbursements.

Value of Government books carried to separate account ...	70,060	14	9			
Value of books purchased from Encouragement Fund for presentation, and wrongly debited to Depôt account	1,358	3	0			
				71,419	1	9
Value of books sold				1,21,686	1	7
Less on obsolete books sold by auction.				3,158	15	6
				1,96,264	2	10
Balance on the 31st of March 1874...				5,57,267	13	5
Total Rs...						7,53,532 0 3

Allowing for the separation of the Government stock and of books bought from the Encouragement Fund for presentation to libraries, the net increase of the school book stock amounts to Rs. 11,994-9-3.

The cash account of the School Book Depôt for the year under report is as follows :—

Receipts.				*Rs.*		
Balance on the 31st March 1873...				11,750	11	1
Sale proceeds				1,21,686	1	7
Refunds and Miscellaneous				1,644	11	6
Total Rs...						1,35,081 8 2
Disbursements.						
Re-invested in Stock				80,362	2	2
Paid for copyright of new books ...				1,350	0	0
Commission to the Vendors				11,612	1	6
Packing and contingent charges ...				6,527	6	7
Insurance				3,250	0	0
Bonus to Curator				600	0	0
Paid Auditor				250	0	0
Refund...				2	4	0
				1,03,953	14	3
Balance on the 31st of March 1874 ...				31,127	9	11
Total Rs...						1,35,081 8 2

The sale proceeds are smaller than those recorded in 1871-72 and 1872-73, while the cash balance at the end of March last is nearly three times the sum reported for March 1873. The reasons for this state of affairs are two. In the first place the appointment of a Government Committee for the examination of school books, and the revision of many of the books according to the recommendations of the Committee, impeded the work of the Depôt and prevented the speedy re-investment of funds in the purchase or printing of new stock. Secondly, the long delay which occurs before indents on England are honoured has been unfavourable to the Depôt; and students now manage to do with fewer English books or buy them from private dealers. For the increase of the cash balance a third reason may be found, in the fact that an invoice for books which were received from England in September did not come to hand before the close of March last, so that a debt of several thousand rupees remains for settlement.

5 p i

The two first reasons given above account also for a decrease of nearly Rs. 10,000 in the investments of the year as compared with 1872-73. The actual purchases of the year under report were as under :—

	Number of Copies.	Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English Books	86,187	25,508	8	2
English Maps	106	636	0	0
Marathi Books	183,954	26,660	1	3
Marathi Maps	2,544	6,878	13	4
Gujarathi Books	153,297	18,157	7	4
Gujarathi Maps	1,789	2,532	4	3
Sanskrit Books	4,989	4,345	4	0
Hindustani Books	2,015	2,104	7	0
Kanarese Books	18,000	2,757	8	10
	452,881	89,580	6	2
Deduct unpaid amount for invoices not received...		9,218	4	0
Total Rs...		80,362	2	2

Sindh Depôt and Printing Press.—In Sindh the whole of the Depôt and Printing charges, less receipts, are debited to Government. The figures for 1873-74 were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Depôt charges	6,400	10	10
Printing Press charges	7,521	13	2
	13,922	8	0
Deduct receipts	* 6,629	10	8
Net cost to Government...Rs.	7,292	13	4

Government also provided a building at the cost of Rs. 5,045, expended from the Public Works Budget.

The net cost to Government of these Sindh establishments shows a considerable increase over the figures reported in

* Including Rs. 297-13-3 credited to Printing instead of Education.

1872-73, most of the increase being due to a large expenditure for the purchase of printing presses, type, and furniture. Some additions to the Press establishment were also necessary.

On the other hand, although the new press was not in full working order for the whole year, there is an improvement of Rs. 900 in the sale proceeds, and an increase in the value of the stock in hand. With the new type there is also an improvement in the printing of school books.

The stock account for the year is as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Balance on the 31st of March 1873	23,373	1	3			
Stock received during the year.....	7,291	15	2			
				30,665	0	5
Deduct—						
Value of books written off	41	2	3			
Value of books sold	6,331	13	5			
				6,372	15	8
Balance 31st of March 1874				24,292	0	9
Total Rs.....				30,665	0	5

The books and maps received during the year were :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Arabic Sindhi Books	20,625	4,482	9	6
Persian Books	9,144	1,159	11	0
Hindu Sindhi Books	692	273	14	0
Maps	202	906	0	0
Miscellaneous	73	49	12	0
Slates and Pens	.....	420	0	8
Total...	30,736	7,291	15	2

15. The preceding paragraphs have given a full account of funds administered by the Department.

16. Other items of expenditure, not under the control of the Department, are:—

	Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1872-73.	1873-74.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
* Bombay University	43,028 15 10	41,978 8 9	.....	1,050 7 1
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	†	.....	300 0 0
Grant to Geographical Society	600 2 0	.....	.....	600 2 0
Grant Medical College	37,337 14 10	42,506 11 10	5,168 13 0	.....
Total Rs....	81,267 0 8	84,485 4 7	5,168 13 0	1,950 9 1

* Details of expenditure on the University are as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allowance to Examiners	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
Registrar and Establishment	5,268 0 0	5,268 0 0	.....	.....
Contingencies	7,760 15 10	6,710 8 9	.....	1,050 7 1
Tota Rs...	43,028 15 10	41,978 8 9	.....	1,050 7 1

† Included in the tables already given for 1873-74.

The total expenditure of public money on Education, Science, and Art amounts, therefore, to Rs. 10,61,374, and the table of last year is continued thus:—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,68,516	9,70,277	* 9,84,813
1870-71	1,77,983	10,36,412	† 11,94,966
1871-72	1,98,870	9,95,230	12,26,327
1872-73	2,18,466	10,34,242	13,27,755
1873-74	2,28,561	10,61,374	12,90,026

17. But these figures do not give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions which are connected with the Government of Bombay; and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected but not managed by the Government Department. These additional figures are taken from the annual returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions from Public Revenues	9,70,277	10,36,412	9,95,230	10,34,242	10,61,374
Administered by the Department. Ditto from Local Funds.	9,17,313	11,42,743	12,26,327	13,27,755	12,90,026
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools	4,76,286	3,93,675	4,61,433	3,70,767	3,60,637
Expenditure in Native State and other schools inspected or visited only	...	1,79,474	1 75,675	1,49,524	3,49,400
Total Rs....	23,63,876	27,52,304	28,58,665	28,82,288	30,61,437

* Includes Rs. 67,500-0-0 invested Reserve,
† Ditto ,, 52,223-8-1 do.

To complete the table it would be necessary to include the expenditure shown in paragraph 13 against the Public Works Budget, and also charges incurred in England on account of pensions, leave allowances and stores. But no account is received of the charges paid in England and debitable to Education, while the expenditure from the Public Works Budget is excluded as the shares which fall to the *General Revenues* and to *Donations* are not correctly known.

The University.

18. *Examination Results.*—The results obtained by the affiliated colleges in the University Examinations, are shown in the Table which follows :—

	Number passed.	
	1872.	1873.
First Examination in Arts.		
Elphinstone College	12	23
Deccan College	12	19
St. Xavier's College	...	4
Free General Assembly's Institution...	...	2
B.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	9	14
Deccan College	10	8
St. Xavier's College	2	1
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	1	...
M.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	2	...
Deccan College	3	2
St. Xavier's College	...	1
L.L.B. Degree.		
Government Law School	1	3
First Examination for L. M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	15	13
L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	4	8
First Examination in Civil Engineering.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	15	15
L.C.E. Degree.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	4	8
Total...	90	121

These figures compare favourably with those given for the previous year. In 1872-73 the total number of candidates in the higher examinations was 225, of whom 90, or 2 out of 5 passed. In the year under report the number of candidates was 297, of whom 121 passed, the proportion being something more than 2 out of 5, and the increase being shared by each of the four Faculties, although the Arts' Faculty takes the largest share. Of the 121 students who passed one or other of these University examinations, 78 were Hindus (mostly Bramins), 22 Parsis, 12 Native Christians, 5 Europeans, and 4 Mahomedans. The Hindus are divided between the different Faculties, but muster strongly in the Schools of Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering. The Parsis are distributed like the Hindus; but are also largely represented in the Medical College, where, too, most of the Native Christians are to be found. The 4 Mahomedans were passed in Arts; where European boys are beginning to show, although the Engineering Faculty still claims the largest number of them.

First Arts Examination.

In the F.A. Examination there were 146 candidates, of whom 132 came from the two Government, and 14 from the two aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 42, and the aided colleges 6 candidates. Of the number passed, 27 took up Sanskrit, 11 Latin, and 10 Persian; and 35 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, 2 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. For the voluntary subject required by the University, 35 chose the Literary, 7 the Mathematical, and 6 the Science subject.

B.A. Degree.

For the B.A. Degree there were 62 candidates, of whom 4 came from the aided colleges. Of this number 23 passed, 2 in the first class; 19 being Hindus and 4 Parsis. 15 selected Sanskrit and 8 Latin. Each candidate is required in this examination to select 3 Literary, Mathematical, or Science subjects. The literary subjects were the most popular, the figures being Political Economy 20, Philosophy 8, History 8, Analytical Geometry 14, Differential and Integral Calculus 9, Dynamics and Hydrostatics 7, Optics and Astronomy 1, and Chemical Physics 2.

M.A. Degree.

For the M.A. Degree there were 8 candidates, all but one from the Government colleges. Of these men 3 passed in Languages, 2 in Sanskrit, and 1 in Latin. Two were Hindus from the

Deccan College, and one was a European from St. Xavier's. There were candidates for the Philosophy and Mathematical Schools, who failed; but no candidate came forward for the Science School.

The net result of the year in the Arts' examinations is an increase of 23 passed candidates, of whom 4 belong to the aided, and 19 to the Government colleges. The grants paid to the aided colleges on account of these passed candidates amounted to Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 200 more than the sum paid in the previous year. On the Government colleges a fuller report follows.

Government Arts' Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

19. In April the Acting Principal, Mr. Wordsworth, left on 20 months' leave, and was succeeded by Mr. Hathornthwaite: the professorship vacated by the latter gentleman being given for the time to Mr. Taylor. In November Mr. Bellairs resigned the professorship of English, and was succeeded by Mr. Kirkham, who for several years had served with credit in the High Schools at Poona and Bombay. Lastly, in March Mr. Giles was ordered to take temporary charge of the Northern Division, and Mr. Forrest was brought down from Surat to take Mr. Giles' place as Professor of History.

The College staff is now sufficiently strong to bear such changes without serious inconvenience; and so far as numbers can be taken to indicate efficiency, the history of the year is satisfactory. The number of freshmen admitted in 1873-74 was 125, or seven more than the figure for the previous year; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 244 against 184 in 1872-73. Similarly the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 132 to 185, and the average daily attendance from 117 to 168. The fee-receipts of the year show a corresponding advance, notwithstanding a reduction in the rates, the sum collected being Rs. 11,980 against Rs. 7,400 in the previous year.

With regard to the freshmen admitted to the college, the Principal and some of the Professors still complain that men are passed in the Matriculation examination who are not able to follow college lectures with facility. As the University generally appoints many of the College Professors as examiners, a remedy for this complaint may be found in a more

searching examination by those best acquainted with the standard required. A minor form of the same difficulty is the complaint that many undergraduates pass without the elementary knowledge of a classical language, which is necessary to enable a student to pass the F.A. Examination in a year and a half after Matriculation. But there is no longer any ground for this complaint, as the High Schools are now provided with classical teachers, and as the colleges have been informed that they should not admit undergraduates who are not competent to join the ordinary lectures in the classical languages.

In the University examination the college did better than it did in the previous year, the number of successful students being larger and in better proportion to the number presented. In the F.A. Examination 23 candidates passed, or nearly one-third of those presented, while in the previous year 11 only passed, or a little more than one-sixth of the number presented. For the B.A. Degree 15 candidates were found qualified against 9 in 1872-73, the number of successful candidates rising from a third to a half of those presented. On the other hand no candidates passed the M.A., while 3 passed in the previous year.

In the B.A. Examination a Parsi student passed in the first class, and obtained the Ellis Scholarship for proficiency in English.

The Elphinstone continues to be the largest and most popular college affiliated to the University. The college draws from the Mofussil more than half of the whole number of its students, and the total of 244 students includes 94 Bramins, 83 Parsis, 27 Banias and Bhatias, 8 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans, besides representatives of less important castes or races.

About 60 of the students live in the college, and are so enabled to take full advantage of the excellent library and gymnasium provided by Government.

The Deccan College.

20. The Deccan College has been fortunate in having no changes in the teaching staff; and the returns for the year show some advance and reflect credit on the management of the college. The number of new admissions was 49, or 4 more than the number in 1872-73; and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 110, the highest number yet returned, and 11

more than the figure last recorded. The average monthly attendance for the whole year rose from 89 to 97, and the average daily attendance from 82 to 88. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 4,020, or Rs. 600 more than the collections of 1872-73.

Of the 110 students now in the college, no less than 96 are Bramins; of the rest 7 are lower caste Hindus, and 6 Parsis. There is also one European student; but the Mahomedans are not represented in the college.

In the Deccan, as in the Elphinstone College, most of the students are the sons of Government officials, or of clerks employed in Native States or in private offices. But the sons of 4 Chiefs or Sirdars are returned as studying at Poona, and this entry may be taken as a sign that the higher classes of Native society are beginning to take an interest in the suitable education of their children.

The number of students residing in the college's premises has risen to 76, and further accommodation should be provided as soon as funds are available. Houses for the Professors and a gymnasium for the students are also required, before the college can be considered to be completely equipped.

For the F.A. Examination the college sent up 50 candidates, (including old students) of whom 19, or more than one-third, passed. For the B.A. Degree there were 29 candidates, of whom only 8 passed. In the previous year 12 out of 32 passed for the F.A., and 11 out of 20 for the Degree examination. For the M.A. Degree 2 out of 4 passed in the year under report, while the 3 candidates who appeared in 1872-73 were all of them successful.

The figures would be more favourable, if the old students of the college, who often come up without due preparation, were omitted from the list. Deducting these old students, I find that in the F.A. Examination out of 39 pupils who attended college during the year 17 passed, while in the B.A. out of 18 students who were attending 7 passed.

These results are not worse than those obtained in the previous year; but more favourable results would doubtless have been obtained in both years, had not the college-students been weak in Logic and Philosophy. It is always difficult to find teachers for temporary appointments; and the arrangements made in 1872 and continued throughout the year under report, although the best possible under the cir-

cumstances, have not proved to be a sufficient provision for some of the subjects formerly taught by Mr. Wordsworth.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

21. In September Mr. O'Leary, one of the Government Professors, proceeded to England on leave, and Mr. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to officiate in his stead. No other change in the teaching staff occurred during the year; and the school appears to have made considerable progress, although the want of lecture rooms and of a room for the proper preservation of a valuable library has been severely felt.

The number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 47 at the end of March 1873 to 80 at the close of the year under report; and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,007 to Rs. 1,739. The 80 students now in the school are classified as under:—

Senior Students	9
Junior Students	9
Students for the Pleaders' examination ...	4
Candidate Class	58
Total ...	80

Most of these 80 students are returned as the sons of Government officials, or of persons engaged in trade, and 48 are put down as Bramins, 13 as Parsis, 4 as Portuguese, and 2 as Mahomedans. The rest belong to the non-Brahminical Hindu castes.

The Perry Professor of Jurisprudence held the usual examination in December, and passed 15 candidates, the Government prize of Rs. 100 being awarded to Mr. R. V. Gokhale, B.A., of Elphinstone College. In the University examination for the LL.B. Degree, there were 7 candidates. Four were actually on the rolls, of whom three passed, while the fourth absented himself from the examination. The remaining three, who were students of former years, failed. In 1872-73 there were 6 candidates for the LL.B., of whom 1 only passed.

Grant Medical College.

22. In the commencement of the year under report Surgeon-Major Sylvester left for England, and was succeeded in the

Acting Principalship by Dr. Cook. The Chair of Physiology temporarily vacated by Dr. Cook, was given to Surgeon-Major Hojel. In November Surgeon Knapp returned from leave, and resumed his duties as Professor of Anatomy; and in the same month Dr. Barker was appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology in place of Surgeon Roberts, resigned. Notwithstanding these changes in the teaching staff, Dr. Cook reports the year to have been a prosperous one for the College, and the returns show an increase of 47 students for all departments of the institution. The figures for the year and the previous year are:—

		1872-73	1873-74.
Taught by the Professors.	Graduates and Under-graduates... ...	101	113
	Casual Students	6	5
	Hospital Apprentices	63	98
	Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants	1	5
Taught by the Vernacular Teachers.	Vernacular Classes	89	82
	Midwife Class	4	8
	Total...	264	311

University Classes.

The number of graduates and undergraduates is 12 above the number in 1872-73, and more than seven times the number of 1866-67, "the period of the schools greatest depression." The number has steadily increased of late years; and the increase of the year under report is the more satisfactory, as it shows that the fees introduced in 1872 were not levied too soon. Indeed the levy of fees appears to have a beneficial effect upon the attendance returns; and Dr. Cook, in reporting that only 3 undergraduates left the college after a few months' attendance, remarks: "This is a small number compared with that of last year, a fact which would seem to justify the opinion expressed then by my predecessor, that those who have entered since the payment of fees was rendered compulsory are more earnest in their intention to continue their studies than in former times, when instruction was given gratuitously."

In the first examination for the L.M. Degree, there were 29 candidates from the college, of whom 13 passed the examination, one being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Hindu, 6 were Parsis, and 6

Portuguese. In the examination for the Degree of L.M. there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed, 2* being placed in the first class. Of the successful candidates 1 was a Parsi, 4 were Hindus, and 3 Portuguese. For the M.D. Examination there was only one candidate who failed to pass. These results are satisfactory, and on the L.M. examination Dr. Cook remarks :—"In no previous year has so large a number obtained the L M. Degree. The average for the last 7 years has been but 2·7. All passed very creditably, and in the two who head the list, the subordinate Medical Department, should Government require their services, will gain, I feel assured, most useful and zealous members."

It has lately been ordered (Government Resolution No. 1347, dated 18th April 1873, General Department) that the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Subordinate Medical Department should be limited to 35, and that nominations to vacancies should be made from the Licentiates who pass in the first class; or if there are no first class men, from the most distinguished graduates of the second class. From the extract of Dr. Cook's Report, published as Appendix A, it appears that this order is regarded as likely in the long run to be advantageous to the graduates of the college, and to develope a spirit of independence and professional union.

Lower Departments of the College.

The lower departments of the college fall into two classes as they are taught and examined by the Professors, or by the Vernacular teachers attached to the college and working under the supervision of the Principal.

Classes taught by the Professors.

Under the Professors are the casual students admitted to courses of lectures on payment of special fees, and the Hospital Apprentices, Apothecaries, and Assistants. Of the 98 Hospital Apprentices, Dr. Cook reports that "14 students of this class presented themselves: all satisfied the Examiners, and were consequently promoted to the grade of Passed Hospital Apprentice, from which in due time as vacancies occur they will be further promoted to the class of Assistant Apothecaries in the Government service." Of the remainder "five were transferred to stations in the

* Mr. B. K. Bhatvadekar and Mr. G. K. Desai; both of whom have since been appointed Assistant Surgeons.

Mofussil, on account of impaired health disqualifying them for study, and two were discharged in the first year of their attendance as unfitted to acquire the requisite knowledge which would be demanded of them."

Of the Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants, Dr. Cook reports that "three of the former and two of the latter have attended the course of instruction to qualify them for promotion to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon agreeably to G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868."

Dr. Cook also reports that "five Sub-Assistant Surgeons in all have been examined at various periods during the year for departmental promotion, and were found qualified." Of these 4 were promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, and the fifth was promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Classes taught by the Vernacular Teachers.

The Vernacular classes include 44 Native Medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department, and 38 pupils desirous, of qualifying for employment in local hospitals and dispensaries. Of the Native Medical pupils, 8 passed the test prescribed before admission to the class of Hospital Assistants; "five were transferred, three resigned, and two were discharged." In the other, or Civil Class, "five passed their final examination, five resigned, four were discharged, and one died."

Dr. Cook remarks that the lengthening of the College course from 2 to 3 years for these Vernacular classes, a change ordered two years ago, is now producing good results, and that more efficient practitioners will be obtained at a slightly increased cost. But the paragraph which I now quote shows that some regulations are required to regulate the selection of Medical pupils. "The Vernacular pupils* are admitted after passing an examination which was this year held in October. On that occasion 134 candidates presented themselves to compete for 8 vacant stipends, and in consequence of this active competition we have been able to secure students for this class who have received a good preliminary education, probably not much inferior to that of the Matriculated students."

"The Native Medical pupils, on the other hand, are admitted through the Medical Department, and not being subjected to any such competitive trial are inferior in mental calibre,

* Candidates for employ in local hospitals and dispensaries.

and their success, as students, is, as might have been expected, very unsatisfactory."

The Vernacular classes have hitherto been taught in Marathi only, and Dr. Cook in his Report points to the necessity of providing Gujarathi teachers. Scholarships for a Gujarathi class were given some years ago by private benefactors; and I am happy to add that since the close of the year under report Government has sanctioned the additional expenditure required for the entertainment of competent Gujarathi teachers.

Midwives.

In last year's Report it was stated that the Marathi class had been discontinued, but Dr. Cook reports that the class has again been established, and that two women have received instruction.

The Gujarathi class which was started in 1872-73 by the liberal assistance of Mr. A. H. Wadia, has also been continued; and 6 women have been under instruction, of whom only one ceased to attend. Dr. Cook's Report on the class is encouraging. The women "are regular in attendance, and evince a determination to continue in it so long as may be desired."

"Previous experience has shown that a twelve months' course was too short to fit these women for their work, and the period of study has been extended to one and a half year. The fears that were expressed by Dr. Sylvester that the prejudices existing in the Parsi community would militate against the success of this desirable scheme will, I hope, be found not to be substantiated."

"The Marathi class is taught gratuitously by Mr. Succaram Arjun, teacher of midwifery in the college, and the Gujarathi class also gratuitously by Mr. Rastomji Naserwanji Khori, L.M., who is not otherwise connected with the college, and to whom my thanks are due for voluntarily giving up so large a portion of his time from other and more profitable duties."

General points noticed by Dr. Cook.

The various scholarships and prizes belonging to the college have been allotted as usual, including the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Book Fund; the proceeds of which, amounting to more than Rs. 600, were distributed among the

students, to assist them in the purchase of text-books. The extract of Dr. Cook's Report printed as Appendix A shows that changes have been proposed and sanctioned in the mode of awarding some of these scholarships and prizes, that some alterations have been made in the courses of lectures delivered by the Professors, and that a valuable series of lectures on Meteorology has been added by the Professor of Hygiene. The same extract shows that the most careful attention is paid to clinical instruction, and that every appliance of modern medicine is available. The Museum, too, has been improved by the skill and care of Dr. Gray and Dr. Dymock, and the only pressing requirement of the college appears to be the want of a larger and better built dead-house * ; but on this important point a separate Report has been submitted.

Of the whole number of students in the college, 119 are Christians, 97 Hindus (including 49 Bramins), 71 Parsis, 12 Mahomedans, and 10 Jews. The Christians include 76 Portuguese, 22 Eurasians, and 21 Europeans. The average monthly number on the rolls for the year was 294, and the average daily attendance 277. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 2,232.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

23. Dr. Cooke reports that the past year has been the most successful year since the establishment of the college, with regard to both the number of students and the results of the examinations.

At the commencement of the year the total number of students in the college was 131, whereas the number reported at the end of last March was 170, distributed in the following classes :—

University Department	...	...	66
Second Department	...	...	33
Third Department ...	...	...	56
Workshop Apprentices	...	...	15
		Total...	170

University Department.

In the University Department the number of Matriculated students is 7 more than in 1872-73, and includes 3 graduates in Arts who

* Since built.

have lately joined and who should now find their advantage in the superior education they have received as compared with other students in the college. The fee receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,372, or Rs. 221-12 more than in the previous year.

In the University examinations, 23 candidates went up for the First Examination, of whom 15 passed, no less than 6 being placed in the first class. Of these 15, 11 were Hindus, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese.

For the final Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering there were 13 candidates, of whom 8 passed, one being placed in the first class. Of these 8, 4 were Parsis, and 4 Hindus. Mr. Bomanji Sorabji, who was placed in the first class, also obtained the Berkley Gold Medal for Engineering and Engineering Drawing. He has since been appointed Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. Of the remaining 7 who passed, Mr. N. U. Vaslekar obtained the University Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowshsp, and has in consequence left for Europe; and two others have found employment outside the Public Works Department of this Presidency; the one in Bombay, and the other as Local Funds Engineer in Berar. Mr. Cooke's recommendations with regard to the four who are still unemployed, have been submitted to Government in a separate Report.

The Government grant for excursions was spent as usual. Dr. Cooke and the Professor of Geology took the senior students to the Krishna bridge, stopping at some of the Railway Stations between Poona and the Krishna for the examination of the various formations to be found along the line of Railway. Excursions were also made to the Bhore Ghat incline, to the Lanowli workshops, and to the Karakwasla dam.

Second Department.

The Final Examination of the senior class of the Second or Overseer Department, was conducted by Mr. Whiting, C.E., assisted by Professor Chhatre and three graduates of the college, Mr. K. K. Godbole, Mr. N. V. Date, and Mr. K. G. Desai. To these gentlemen Dr. Cooke tenders his thanks for their kindness in undertaking the examination. On the examination itself Dr. Cooke reports as follows:—

7 p

"Out of 21 candidates who presented themselves 14 passed. The first three on the list will receive appointments from this Government, and I have already been able to secure employment for some of the other members in other Provinces. The students who pass from the Second Department in this college seem to be appreciated in other Provinces. I have within the past year sent 2 to Rajputana, 1 to the Central Provinces, 2 to the Indus Valley State Railway, and no less than 5 to Central India, to which Province I have also within the present year already despatched another. All are acquitting themselves creditably."

Dr. Cooke reports that he receives equally satisfactory accounts of the conduct of the University graduates professionally employed in this Presidency or in other parts of India. His words on this point are: "That the Licentiates in Civil Engineering who leave this college are well qualified for the posts they fill, I have obtained most ample proof; for, during the past year, I have made inquiry by letter concerning all those who have left the college, and the replies to my letters have spoken of all (with the exception of one) in most favourable terms. The one who was not favourably reported of was said to be able to do his work, but indolent. Of some I have received really brilliant reports."

On the whole it appears that the graduates and also the overseers turned out by the college, several of whom have now been tested by some years of work, have given satisfaction; and I trust that Government will soon be enabled to complete the College Staff and extend the usefulness of the institution by granting the additional Professorship of "Mechanism and Applied Science," which has long been required.

Third and Fourth Departments.

The Third Department consists of students taught through the Vernacular and trained in the workshops, so as to become competent Maistries; and the Fourth Department which has been added to the college during the year under report, is intended for the training of apprentices, as fitters, carpenters, joiners, or smiths. At present 15 apprentices are at work, and Mr. Cooke hopes to increase the number when the moulding shop is complete. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in finding em-

ployment for these apprentices, as skilled artizans are much in demand. For the support of the class Government has granted a number of stipends; and indigent boys come forward freely for admission. The only difficulty at present appears to be the eagerness of the apprentices to take employment before they are sufficiently trained.

Workshops.

The apprentices and the students of the Third Department attend the workshops daily, as do also the students of the higher class who take up Mechanical Engineering.

A considerable amount of work was done during the year for different Departments of Government and for private individuals; but the profits are of course small, the work being for the most part executed by apprentices and not by skilled workmen.

Caste or Race &c of pupils

The total of 170 students in all Departments includes 138 Hindus, 24 Christians, and 7 Parsis. The Hindus are mostly Brahmins attending one of the first three Departments. Among the Christians are 18 European or Eurasian boys, of whose conduct and capacities Dr. Cooke reports very favourably. Many of the Natives are said to join the Europeans in cricket and other games; and it would be well if a gymnasium could be provided, so that further opportunities might be given for the growth of this friendly understanding as well as for the physical development necessary for men intended for an active profession.

Technical Schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art.

24. The average daily attendance has fallen from 79 to 68, and Mr. Terry states that the Ajunta Expedition and Mr. Burgess's explorations have affected his returns by drawing off some of his best pupils. The school also suffered in consequence of the ill health of the Superintendent, who was attacked by sickness brought on by over exertion while he was Secretary to the Bombay Committee for the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Terry carried on his work in spite of ill health, and remarks that "the great insight into Native art manufactures and the personal acquaintance he made with many localities famous for special productions have been of great use to him both artistically and practically."

Decorative painting.

In *Decorative Painting* Mr. Griffiths reports that he has had 7 pupils under instruction, but that he requires 12 as soon as the elementary school can supply that number. When the new building is finished, there will be accommodation for a still larger class.

Mr. Griffiths also reports that the attendance in his atelier has been irregular as several of the students employed in the Ajunta expedition have since suffered from fever. But the art experience gained has been of great practical value to the students who have been employed in copying and restoring some of the copies made of the Ajunta paintings. All the paintings brought from Ajunta were photographed, and the originals, after exhibition at the Town Hall and the Victoria Museum, were sent home to the Indian Museum.

The Government of India has now sanctioned a repetition of the expedition, at a cost of Rs. 5,000 yearly until the work is finished; and since the close of the year under report Mr. Griffiths has been sent to England on duty in order to study the latest processes for the restoration of the paintings, and to make inquiries as to the possibility of removing those paintings which are already partly detached or which could be easily detached.

Architectural Sculpture.

In *Architectural Sculpture* Mr. Kipling has had 6 scholars and 5 workmen, and his atelier appears to be fully employed:—

"During the year we have been engaged on various works, among which may be noted the sculptured details of the new building for the Sailors' Home and details for the new High and Small Cause Courts. These are principally devices for capitals, corbels, gurgoyles, bosses, &c.; but in the higher branches of art I may mention a marble head of the late Gaekwar of Baroda of heroic size in high relief, and a marble figure of Justice and two figures of angels for the monument to Mr. Justice Norman to be erected in Calcutta Cathedral.

"I am confirmed in my belief that the Natives of this country only need encouragement to do something really creditable in sculpture. Four colossal heads of types of Native races carved in stone for the tower of the new Native General Hospital, one of which with very little touching on my part was both modelled and carved by Balla Hira, are also among the year's work. This same man has also made in his hours of leisure, when working on his own account,

models and designs for the sculpture, especially the heads of Natives, in the new University Hall, which were carved in their place by a man who has been for some time under me. As these works have received the unqualified commendation of Government, I have some little satisfaction in referring to them

"The details for the wood carving in the new station of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. opposite Church Gate have also given us much to do. For His Highness the Rao of Kachh we have made a series of models of ornamental details, which the carvers on the spot, I am informed, copy with great fidelity. In these designs the men have been encouraged to give free play to that tendency to the grotesque and fanciful which is common to both Indian and Mediæval art, and the result has been very satisfactory. His Highness expresses himself as much gratified by the work sent, and continues to ask for more. For the new Telegraph Office in Bombay we have made the various designs for the cornices, capitals, finials, heraldic animals, &c., that ornament it; and we have just begun the work for the Elphinstone High School. In wood carving we have executed for Messrs. Nicol & Co. the ornamental details of a pulpit for Belgam, and we are at present engaged on a life-size terminal figure for the new Telegraph Office in this materal. On the whole I venture to think there has been a very distinct advance in the character and quality of the work done."

On the work of the scholars Mr. Kipling's Report is not favourable, as he complains that under existing arrangements he cannot obtain from his scholars the undivided attention which must be given for the effectual study of a difficult art, and that he cannot separate those who really wish to devote themselves to his special subject from the amateur class who look to "a knowledge of form and the art of modelling as merely auxiliary to the ordinary studies of draughtsmen and painters." Mr. Griffiths makes a similar complaint with regard to his pupils—and the Report of the Examiners pointed out the same defect in the present system. It has therefore been decided that the course of the elementary school should be more precisely fixed and be re-arranged so as to occupy two years of study; and that when on completion of this course the pupils have been drafted off to the practical departments, the heads of these departments should have full and sole power over the pupils attached to their respective ateliers.

Pottery Department.

Of the *Pottery Department* Mr. Terry reports that he has had much success in turning out glazed pots in imitation of China ware "used by the Natives for the preservation of ghee, honey, milk, oil, &c.; in fact for such articles as are damaged by remaining long in contact with copper vessels or which would ooze through unglazed pottery." The results have proved most satisfactory, and Mr. Terry remarks that he is "unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for these glazed pots"; and that the only difficulty at present is the erection of a permanent kiln.

Annual Examination.

The annual examination of the school was held by Colonel Waddington and Mr. Rienzi Walton, C.E., whose Report has already been submitted to Government. The pupils of the elementary school, numbering 90 students, were arranged in 12 classes, and examined in geometry, perspective, and exercises in drawing of various degrees of difficulty. The Examiners awarded 14 prizes, 6 of which were taken by stipendiary pupils of the Decorative and Sculpture Departments. The Examiners recommended that these advanced students should not in future compete with the pupils in the drawing schools, and this recommendation will be adopted under the new arrangement separating the practical departments from the elementary school.

Of the practical departments the Examiners reported favourably.

(1). In *Wood Engraving*, there were nine students divided into three classes. The work done was creditable, and three prizes were awarded.

(2). In *Ornamental Pottery*, the new department started by Mr. Terry with the aid of an experienced potter brought from Sindh, there were 6 students, among whom 3 prizes were awarded. The Examiners report that "Mr. Terry was able to show a quantity of ornamental pottery, flower pots, garden tiles, paving tiles, &c.; and this branch of the school promises to be very useful."

(3). In the *Art Decorative Department* under Mr. Griffiths there were 8 pupils divided into 3 classes. The work of these pupils was much commended and 3 prizes were award-

ed. The Examiners also remark : " Mr. Griffiths also laid before us some of the work done by his pupils during the past year. In Class 1 we beg specially to notice panels executed by Pestonji Bomanji and Narayan Kushaba representing the *Acalipha Tricolor*, and some very interesting restorations of the fresco paintings in the Ajunta caves, very admirably done. In the 2nd Class were submitted a large selection of finished studies from natural foliage, the work of the students, many of whom showed great merit. Mr. Griffiths also showed us paintings from the round in monochrome —the work of his students. These are done from memory within a limited time, the subject having been originally studied and drawn a week or fortnight before. To prevent mere copying from memory, the lights and shades were reversed. Many of these drawings were very creditable."

(4). In the Department of *Architectural Sculpture* Mr. Kipling had 6 students, and 7 workmen still under training, and formerly stipendiaries of the school. All of these men were allowed to compete for a prize. " The subject given was to model in clay a gargoyle projecting from the corner of a building. The whole of them turned out very creditable models, characterized throughout by boldness and originality." Two prizes were given for this exercise. Another subject was given to the students only, and a prize was awarded to the best of the competitors.

25. *Sindh Engineering School*—I regret that the reports of the Haidrabad Engineering School are again unsatisfactory. The number of scholars has fallen from 14 to 9, and the Inspector reports that it is difficult to induce boys to join the school because of the bad results obtained of late years in the annual examination. The school is intended to train Natives of Sindh for the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department; and in last year's Report it was stated that, although the examination was not satisfactory, 5 out of 15 candidates had been taken by the Public Works Department on probation. In the year now under report, the school was examined as usual by a Committee of Engineers; but out of 8 candidates not one succeeded in getting the minimum required in the essential subjects of levelling and surveying, and the Committee refused to recommend any student for even temporary employment. The failure is " due to bad

instruction and the total want of knowledge of the present master of field-work." It has not yet been possible to find a more practical teacher; but an assistant was given the Master in December, and changes in the school course have been made in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee; so that an improvement is expected during the current year.

Dharwar Factory School.

26. Mr. Robertson, Collector of Dharwar, has opened an Industrial School in connection with his Saw-gin Factory. The school is intended for the instruction of boys willing to serve as apprentices in the factory; and a number of boys have already been brought together from the different talukas of the Collectorate. Out of factory hours, these boys attend a Vernacular school; and it is hoped that funds will hereafter be available for the pay of a competent drawing master. The aim of the school will be to turn out skilled workmen, and the Collector is sanguine of success. Towards the expense of the institution, Government has made a grant of Rs. 2,400; but only a small part of this sum was spent in the year under report, as the preliminary arrangements were not completed till near the close of the year.

High Schools.

University Matriculation.

27. The requirements of the University in the Entrance or Matriculation Examination regulate the whole school course in English schools, and have a considerable influence on the course prescribed for Vernacular schools, in so far as that course is preparatory for the higher or English schools. In other words, the subjects of instruction in the first four Vernacular standards and in the whole of the six English standards, which must be passed before a boy is considered fit for Matriculation—are so arranged as to lead a Native student up to the University Entrance Standard after eleven years of school work. Other tests can be found and applied with advantage; but as a matter of fact the importance of the Entrance Examination is such that it is often accepted as the only test of the merits of a school.

The figures for the year under report and for the previous year are contrasted as under:—

Matriculation Examination.

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National classification of passed Candidates.						
												Natives of India.						
	Government or State.	Private.	Total.	From Government or State Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	From Government or State Institutions	From Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Eurasians and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Pure Europeans.	
1872-73...	...	...	...	405	504	..	909	203	175	..	378	28	262	2	72	5	9	
1873-74...	24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	24	251	1	73	..	6	

Thus in the year under report there was an increase of 116 in the number presented, and a decrease of 23 in the number passed; and in 1872-73 considerably more than one-third of the candidates passed, while in the year under report the proportion was only just over the one-third. Taking the Government and State schools separately, I find that the proportion for 1871-72 is nearly kept up, one passing out of every two candidates from these schools; while the proportion of successful candidates in private schools has fallen from something above one-third to something above one-fourth. But the exact fall here cannot be ascertained, as the returns for 1872-73 do not distinguish between candidates from private schools and pupils supposed to come from private tutors. The return for 1873-74 shows that the proportion of failures among these pupils of private tutors is very high, only one out of each seven candidates having passed the examination. This result is not surprising, as many of these candidates are students who have been refused certificates by the Government or private schools, and who, not acquiescing in the decision of their teachers, obtain certificates from some friend or acquaintance.

Of the 355 who passed in the year under report 97 passed in Sanskrit, 44 in Latin, 5 in Portuguese, 79 in Marathi, 100 in Gujarathi, 16 in Kanarese, 2 in Hindustani, 8 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi. It would be of great service if the numbers who failed from each school, and the number who failed in each subject, were also published; but no return on these points are at present available for the guidance

of teachers. From the examination reports of Inspectors it appears that English generally takes up most of the attention of pupils under the lower or school standards, whereas the College Professors complain of the weakness of their freshmen in this very subject. From these statements it may be inferred, that whatever the standard of English may be the schools have a lower standard for some of the other subjects of the school course; but to settle the point satisfactorily, the verdict of the University is required.

The published returns of the University might also give further assistance to teachers, if candidates successful in the Entrance Examination were arranged according to merit in three or four classes. At present quantity rather than quality is the test of the excellence of a school, and there is a rush from the schools of ill-prepared candidates, who must wear out the patience of their Examiners. If, however, the names were arranged in classes, the masters would see their interest in sending up only fit candidates, while boys kept back by their teachers would be more ready to acquiesce in the decision than they appear to be at present.

Government and State High Schools.

28. The High Schools returned as Government or State schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. But three of these schools are outside the Presidency, Holkar's school belonging to Indore, and the Akola and Oomrawati schools to Berar. Of the remainder, Kolhapur, Rajkot, Bhownagar and Sawantwari are State schools managed by the Government Department.

	1872.	1873.
Elphinstone	42	55
Poona	25	29
Ratnagiri	24	18
Ahmadabad	8	15
Surat	17	13
Kolhapur	18	12
Belgam	13	12
Dharwar	3	12
Rajkot	8	6
Satara	2	6
Dhulia	10	5
Holkar's School ...	2	5
Poona Civil Engineering College ...	1	4
Nasik	6	4
Karachi	4	4
Nariad	7	3
Haidrabad	4	3
Broach	3	3
Ahmadnagar	3	3
Akola	3	3
Bhownagar ...	1	1
Oomrawati	...	1
Sholapur	1	...
Sawantwari	1	...

A State school has lately been opened by the Nawab of Junagadh, but this school did not send up any candidates for Matriculation. The new school at Shikarpur in Sindh and the Alfred School in Kachh are also unrepresented in the list of successful schools.

The returns for all High Schools connected with Government show a decrease of 19 scholars, notwithstanding an increase of 2 schools; and the average attendances in the Government schools are either stationary or lower than in previous years. Many of the masters of Government schools complain that the number of aided schools affects their attendance returns. The masters of Ahmadabad and Kolhapur add that the commercial value of an English education is not considered to be as high as it was some years ago; and from Karachi and other trading towns the complaint comes that a knowledge of English is not appreciated by the business classes and is only sought by boys desirous of Government service. On the other hand, the examination returns of the Inspectors generally show increased efficiency in the Government schools; larger grants are earned by the aided schools; and the number of candidates for Matriculation shows a steady increase year by year. There is also no doubt that the number of unrecognized schools and of private tutors is yearly increasing with the number of educated men sent out from the colleges; and petitions in favour of the establishment of a Government or aided High School have lately been received from three of the five zilla towns as yet unprovided with such institutions.

(1). Central Division.

About the time of the promotion of Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Jacob returned from leave and was placed in charge of the *Elphinstone* School, which continues to be the largest and most successful of the Government High Schools. The number of boys passed in the Matriculation was 55 against 42 in 1872-73; and the returns of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 21,121, or Rs. 550 more than the collection of the previous year. On the other hand, the number on the rolls fell from 670 in March 1873 to 545 in March 1874. This decrease is however of less importance, as the average monthly number on the rolls and the average attendance show an improvement throughout the year under report.

In the *Poona* High School Mr. Jacob was succeeded by Mr. Kunte, who had held the acting appointment while Mr. Jacob was on leave, and who had previously been very successful as Head Master in the Karachi, Haidrabad, and Kolhapur High Schools. The Poona School equally with the Elphinstone School suffers from the increasing competition of aided institutions, and all Mr. Kunte's energy and zeal are necessary to maintain the position already acquired. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 296 only, or 84 less than the number recorded in the previous year; and the fee receipts show a corresponding decrease. In his annual examination the Inspector noted several points where changes were required, and Mr. Kunte's attention has been directed to Colonel Waddington's remarks. The Inspector also notes that frequent changes in the teaching staff have occurred during the year; but notwithstanding these changes the efficiency of the school has not been impaired, as 29 boys matriculated, or more than twice the number of 1871-72, and 5 more than the number recorded last year.

The *Ratnagiri* High School under Mr. Modak has had a fairly prosperous year. There is a slight decrease in fee receipts and in attendance, the number on the rolls having fallen from 168 to 161. The cause of this decrease is the development of newer schools, which have drawn off boys who might otherwise have been sent to Ratnagiri. The number passed in the Matriculation is very creditable for so small a school, especially as all who passed took up Sanskrit, one of them obtaining the University scholarship. The Inspector's Report of the annual examination was also very satisfactory. Colonel Waddington noted that the boys, for lack of opportunities, were not so good as the Elphinstone and Poona boys in speaking English, but that they were strong in Mathematics, and exhibited even progress throughout the classes. The physique of the pupils is said to have been improved by the establishment of a gymnasium.

The *Sátára* High School has been unfortunate, first because of a quarrel between the head master and some of the townspeople, and secondly in the total destruction of the school building by fire. The number of pupils fell from 254 to 188, with a proportionate decrease in the fee receipts. On the other hand, as regards instruction, the Inspector speaks well of the progress made; and 6 scholars matriculated against 2 in the previous year.

For the whole Division the Inspector reports that of 528 boys examined in Standards I. to VI., 113 or 21 per cent. passed under all heads; the percentage passed under the separate heads being :—

	Percentage passed.
Mathematics	68
English	64
Vernacular	45
History and Geography	45

(2). North East Division.

The *Dhulia* High School has maintained its place, except that the number of candidates passed in the Matriculation examination fell from 10 to 5. In the Inspector's examination the school passed nearly one-third of the candidates presented.

The *Ahmadnagar* High School lost an excellant Head Master in Mr. G. R. Bhagvat, M. A., who died in June. Mr. Bhagvat was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Hirpathak, whose school at Sholapur had long been a pattern to other Middle-Class Schools. Other changes in the teaching staff occurred at Ahmadnagar; and the school fell off in numbers, although the results obtained in the examinations were as good as in the previous year.

On the promotion of Mr. Vakharkar to Kolhapur, Mr. J. Oliver was appointed to *Nasik* but ordered to act at Karachi during the absence of Mr. Vaidya. The Sattara Head Master was then brought to Nasik; and it now seems probable that these arrangements will be continued permanently. In numbers the Nasik High School suffered from the competition of the Sharanpur Mission School; but the Inspector's Report was fair, and the school passed four candidates in the Matriculation examination.

(3). Northern Division.

The High Schools of the Northern Division are under the control of Dr. Bühler, who reports :—

"The average number on the rolls and the average attendance at the High Schools are slightly higher than last year; but the fact is due chiefly to the establishment of the Junagadh High School, and to the development of the Bhownagar High School. The averages of the High Schools in the Government Districts are either stationary or lower than last year."

"As regards the results of the High Schools at the examinations, 41 candidates passed the Matriculation exami-

nation against 44 last year. Two out of the six institutions which could send boys for Matriculation, viz: those of Broach and Bhownagar, remained stationary; the schools at Rajkot, Nariad and Surat were less successful than last year; but the Ahmadabad High School passed, as compared with last year, nearly double the number of students. At the Inspector's examinations the High Schools at Nariad, Ahmadabad, Broach, Bhownagar, and Surat have obtained satisfactory results, as from 31·8 to 46·8 present of their pupils passed under all heads. The Nariad School has occupied the highest place."—Dr. Bühler also notes generally that he observed a great improvement in English composition and in mathematical geography.

The *Ahmadabad* School has been under the care of Mr. A. S. Desai, M.A., LL.B., "who deserves great praise for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties, as last year he gained for Surat the first place among the Gujarat High Schools, and this year the same position for Ahmadabad." On the closing of the Gujarat Provincial College, the Ahmadabad High School staff was reorganized, the salaries being raised and the number of Assistants reduced. The minimum salary was fixed at Rs. 75, and none but F. A. men or graduates are now employed. The number of students and the amount of the fee collections remain much the same as reported in 1872-73, and the Head Master states that no great increase can be expected as the "commercial value" of an English education is now considered to be less than it was some years ago.

The *Surat* High School was under the care of Mr. Forrest, B.A., for most of the year under report. Towards the close of the year Mr. Forrest was appointed to the Elphinstone College as Acting Professor of History; but a short time afterwards he was compelled by ill-health to take sick leave to England. Mr. Forrest has shown much energy and ability during his service in the Department, and his departure is a great loss to the school. In other respects the school has had a successful year; and as the salaries of some of the Assistants have been raised with a view of procuring better teachers, further success may be expected during the current year.

The *Nariad* School was under the care of Mr. J. A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., until January, when Mr. Dalal was temporarily transferred to the Judicial Department, his place in the school

being taken by Mr. Bhabha. The school has maintained its former position in every respect except as regards the Matriculation examination. But the fall here is accounted for by the fact that several of the boys who passed in 1872-73 were old students of Surat and Ahmadabad, who had returned to Nariad on the opening of the new High School. In the Inspector's examination the Nariad High School stood first of the Gujarat schools.

The *Broach* School has remained in charge of Mr. P. M. Dave, and the report of the year is satisfactory. But additional buildings and a gymnasium are much required for Broach as well as for several other High Schools in the Presidency.

Of the High Schools in Native States, the *Junagadh* School is a new one opened by the Nawab. The school numbers 108 pupils, but in this large number only one Mahomedan is included. The *Bhawnagar* School is a year older than the Junagadh School, and has made considerable progress under Mr. J. N. Unvala, M.A. Of the *Rajkot* School, the Inspector reports that it has suffered thro ugh frequent but unavoidable changes of masters, and that the examination returns were not so good as they should have been and as they have been in former years. In numbers the school has made a slight advance.

(4). Southern Division.

The *Dharwar* High School, under Mr. V.N. Pathak, M.A., has been well managed throughout the year. The returns of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory, and 12 out of 16 candidates passed the Matriculation test. The number of scholars has increased ; and the completion of the new High School building, which we owe to the exertions of the Collector, Mr. Robertson, will put an end to the inconveniences hitherto felt because of insufficient accommodation.

The *Belgam* School shows a large decrease, as many boys who were refused promotion joined the Mission School. But in other respects the school has been fairly prosperous ; and the number of boys who matriculated was the same as that for Dharwar.

The *Rajaram* School at *Kolhapur* has been for most of the year under Mr. B. B. Vakharkar, B.A., appointed in place of Mr. Kunte. The number on the rolls shows a decrease, which the Head Master attributes to the same cause

as that mentioned by Mr. Desai of the Ahmadabad School. In other respects the school is in a flourishing state, enjoying large endowments for scholarships, and being supported in every way by the Political Agent and his Assistant, Mr. Hammick. The teachers show a good deal of spirit in their work, the First Assistant in particular giving useful lectures in chemistry, which are at times attended by boys from the Vernacular Schools. The returns of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory, and the school obtained the first of the two Sanskrit Scholarships annually given by the University. The Head Master returns the number who passed the Matriculation at thirteen, instead of twelve, as shown in the *Government Gazette*.

(5). Sindh High School.

On the Sindh High Schools Mr. Fulton remarks:—"The increase in attendance at Government High Schools took place partly at Haidrabad and partly at Shikarpur. The numbers in the Karachi High School do not progress at present; but I am glad to observe that the number of pupils in the Karachi Anglo-Vernacular School has increased since last year, and there is therefore good ground to hope that this increase will soon effect an improvement in the numbers at the High School. At the same time the fact cannot be disguised that the people of Karachi show very little interest in English education, the reason of which appears to be that as the majority of them are engaged in business and are not desirous of entering the service of Government, they look upon the study of English as a waste of time. This is much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that by degrees more enlightened views may prevail; but at present the idea, I fear, is not uncommon in Sindh that to qualify for employment in some Government office is the sole reason for attending an English school. In Upper Sindh the increase in the attendance at the High Schools is very marked, and this I think is in a great measure attributable to the popularity of the Head Master, Mr. Sadik-ali Mirza, B.A., in the town of Shikarpur."

The *Shikarpur* School was opened towards the close of 1872-73. In this school nearly half of the boys presented passed the Inspector's examination, which was more lenient than usual, as the school was a new one and the staff of teachers was insufficient. The staff has since been strengthened, and good results are expected in the current year.

At *Haidrabad* a little more than one-third passed the Inspector's examination; the best subjects being the Verna-

cular and the classical language. Three boys from this school matriculated.

At *Karachi* the rivalry of the Mission School is severely felt; but four boys matriculated from the Government School, and the Inspector reports more favourably than in 1872-73 of the returns of the annual examination. In this school as well as at Haidrabad, the boys did best in the Vernacular and the classical language; whereas the best subjects in most of the older High Schools of the Presidency proper are Mathematics and English.

(6). Private High Schools.

Of the private schools which passed candidates in the Matriculation, those named in the margin are intended for *European and Eurasian children*. St. Mary's has passed two more than the number recorded in 1872-73 while the Poona School has remained stationary, and four other schools have fallen off. The Panchgani School appears in the list for the first time.

	1872.	1873.
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	21	23
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	5	5
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla	7	3
Panchgani School	0	1
Karachi European and Indo-European School	1	0
Diocesan High School, Bombay ...	1	0
Education Society, Byculla... ...	1	0

The other private schools fall into two classes as they are maintained by *Missionary Societies* or started by *Native Teachers*.

In the Matriculation the *Mission* Schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. The managers of some of these schools have entered into an understanding with the Gov[illegible] schools so as to prevent capricious changes on the part of pupils; and

	1872.	1873.
General Assembly, Bombay ...	8	5
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	2	5
Free General Assembly, Bombay ...	3	4
Sharanpur Mission	2	4
Poona Free Church Mission ...	8	3
Surat Mission	2	2
Haidarabad Mission	0	2
Ahmadabad Mission	8	1
Karachi Mission...	1	1
Belgam Mission ...	2	0

it would be for the general benefit of all concerned, if similar arrangements could be made in all cases of competition between rival schools. When boys see that they can change their school without difficulty, masters find it hard to enforce discipline, especially with regard to promotions, and often have to choose between observing rules and losing their pupils.

The number of schools started by *Natives* who adopt teaching as a profession yearly increases. And the results obtained by these private schools in the Matriculation examination are respectable, although with pupils migrating from school to school, it is not always possible to say what credit is exactly due to each school.

Of the private schools mentioned in the margin the first named school is an independent school, chiefly attended by the sons of Parsi merchants who are able and willing to pay high fees for instruction. Of the other schools the two called after Sir Kavasji Jehangir are inspected only, while the remaining schools receive Government grants according to results, except the Parsi Benevolent Institution which, as a charitable school, receives a large fixed grant.

	1872.	1873
Bombay Proprietary	11	13
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	11	7
Baba Gokhale's, Poona	16	7
Bombay Private School	4	5
Bombay Chandanwadi High School ...	0	4
Bombay High School	4	3
Sir Kavasji Jehangir Nowsari Zoroastrian Madressa	0	3
Fort High School	2	2
Sir Kavasji Jehangir Gandevi Madressa	1	2
Native English School, Poona ...	11	2
Poona Native Institution	1	1
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	1	0

Middle Class Schools.

Middle Class Schools.

80. Under Middle Class Schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 12 schools and 30 scholars. The decrease is due to the closing of some of the smaller Government schools, where the attendance of pupils was below the mark.

The aided and inspected Middle Class Schools show an increase, and nearly make up for the loss in Government schools.

Government Middle Class Schools.

The Government schools of this class are divided into two grades according to their size and importance. The schools of the first grade are borne upon the Provincial Budget, while the second grade schools, which are generally small English classes attached to Vernacular schools, are supported out of popular contributions and fee-receipts.

(1). Central Division.

The first grade schools in the Central Division numbered 15 at the close of the year, the number having been reduced by the closing of the Juner School which had long been badly attended. Of the schools at Sholapur, Kallian, and Ratnagiri the Inspector reports favourably; and especial praise is given to three schools in Bombay—the Fort Branch, the Gokaldas Tejpal, and the Jagannath Sunkarset Schools. Of the two other Bombay schools—the Amerchandwadi and Chandanwadi schools—the returns are not good, and steps will be taken to improve the teaching staff when funds are available. Of the Tanna School, Colonel Waddington reports that "the school has fallen off very greatly in numbers, more than half the boys having left." The boys left in consequence of a reduction in the standard of instruction; no assistance being given by the municipality for the support of the school. Of the Poona schools Colonel Waddington reports: "Poona City No. I. shows a large falling off in numbers, which I attribute partly to the competition of private aided schools, and partly to the decreasing desire for an English education which is apparent throughout the Division. I was well satisfied with the state of this school both as regards teaching and discipline. The Poona Camp School has been enlarged by the addition of a Hindustani branch under the charge of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi. There were only 17 Mussulman students on the rolls at the close of the year, a result very disproportionate to the extra expenditure incurred and the exertions made by Mr. Ghulam Mahomed to obtain pupils. Of these 4 were free and 3 were admitted at half the usual fees. Before the establishment of the Mussalman branch the school was almost entirely attended by Parsis. It was

found in an efficient and thriving condition at my annual examination." The other schools of the Central Division are small schools at Wai, Barsi, Pandharpur, and Alibag.

Summing up the examination returns of these 15 schools, the Inspector states that "of 1,299 boys examined under Standard I. to V. 408 boys passed. The number and percentage passed in each subject were as follows:—

Mathematics	970 or 70	per cent.
Vernacular	774 or 60	,,
History and Geography...	777 or 60	,,
English	738 or 57	,,
All heads...	408 or 31	,,

Not one boy succeeded in passing under all heads of the V. Standard." Of the second grade schools Colonel Waddington reports that "about 20 per cent. of the boys presented under Anglo-Vernacular standards passed in all heads of the 1st standard, six per cent. under the 2nd standard, and one per cent. under the 3rd. These results show how indifferently English is taught in them." Of these second grade schools one is in the Poona Collectorate, 3 are in the Tanna, and 2 in the Sattara Collectorate, and six are in the town of Bombay. Two schools in the Ratnagiri Districts were reduced, as the people withdrew their subscriptions.

(2). North East Division.

Mr. Draper reports favourably of the Dhulia and Ahmadnagar schools, but recommends the transfer of the Maligam school, where the numbers have fallen off since Maligam ceased to be the head-quarters of the Khandesh and Berar Survey establishment, and since the opening of an aided school.

Of his second grade schools, Mr. Draper reports that the number has been reduced to five, two schools in Khandesh having been closed on the withdrawal of subscriptions by the people. The efficiency of the remaining schools is said to have increased.

(3). Northern Division.

In his first grade schools Dr. Bühler reports an increase of 160 boys in attendance. The increase is due partly to the

opening of a new school at Junagadh, but mainly to an improvement in the old schools in British Districts. Dr. Bühler "trusts that this fact may be due to a real reaction in favour of English education, the desire for which, during late years, has been languishing even in the large towns. All 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, with one single exception, have done well, and many very well. One school, Balsar, passed under all heads more than eighty per cent., and Ahmadábad No. I. more than seventy per cent.; two, Ahmadabad No. II. and Surat No. I., more than sixty per cent.; and three, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Surat, Surat No. II. and Nowsari, above fifty per cent. of the pupils submitted for examination. The success of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai's English school at Surat, due to a new head master, deserves to be noted. The single failure was in camp Disa, where, as formerly reported, no examination had been held by the Inspector for several years. Care has been taken to place the school under an experienced and zealous head master."

Of his second grade schools Dr. Bühler reports that the Junagadh School has been raised to the first grade, and that the schools at Dhandhuka, Barea, and Lunawada have been closed. The two last schools were reduced by order of the Political Agent, and the Dhandhuka School was closed in consequence of the withdrawal of the municipal grant. The examination returns of the schools still open are not satisfactory, and Dr. Bühler's suggestion that the funds spent on these schools might more usefully be given for scholarships at 1st grade schools is worthy of the attention of the muncipal committees concerned; although, to make the scheme complete, a boarding house should be attached to each of the large English schools.

"The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Government Districts drag on a languid existence. Umreth and Dholka show the best attendance and the best results. The other three have from 10 to 12 pupils a-piece. The longer my experience of these schools becomes the more I doubt if it is worth our while to keep them up. One master, even if he has an assistant or monitor to help him, cannot teach three standards satisfactorily. The quality of the instruction given in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools is always inferior to that imparted in 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the cost per head is mostly very considerable.

I am now inclined to hold that half a dozen scholarships given by the municipality of a small town will produce better results than a larger grant for a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school. The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Kathiawar are in a different position. They want chiefly supervision by a European official, which now only two can get regularly and one occasionally, and improvements in the staff. It would then not be difficult to find pupils and to obtain really good results."

(4). Southern Division.

The Sirci school has been closed for want of a sufficient number of boys, and the Inspector reports that the schools at Hubli and Gadak are not much appreciated by the people. The other schools of the Division at Belgam, Dharwar, Hallihal, Kaladgi, Karwar and Kumpta, appear to be in a fair state of efficiency, but some of them were not examined according to rule. The Kumpta school is remarkable as it is entirely self supporting, the municipality giving a large grant although most of the boys come from villages outside the town.

Of the second grade schools Mr. Russell reports favourably, those on the coast being especially good.

(5). Sindh.

Mr. Fulton reports an increase in the number of pupils on the rolls of his 3 first grade schools, the increase being most marked in the Sakkar School. The number of boys presented for examination rose from 176 to 211.

The number of pupils in second grade schools shows an increase partly caused by a new system of classification; and the number of boys examined in English rose from 648 to 659.

The Study of English and of Classical Languages.

31. In colleges and schools managed by the Educational Department there is a net decrease of 187 scholars studying English. This decrease is due partly to the competition of aided schools and partly to the reduction of 2nd grade schools on the withdrawal of subscriptions:—

No. of Institutions.		Grade of Schools.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.		
6	5	Colleges	647	765	118	...
18	19	High Schools	3,326	3,101	...	225
46	44	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4,262	4,300	38	...
72	64	2nd Do. do. or Vernacular Schools with English Classes	1,496	1,377	...	119
1	1	Female Normal School. ...	10	11	1	...
143	133	Total ..	9,741	9,554	157	344

The study of a classical language is allowed under the four last Anglo-Vernacular standards and the figures for the year give a net decrease of 255 scholars in Government institutions :—

Language.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1872-73.	1873-74.		
Latin	429	256	...	173
Sanskrit	3,052	2,933	...	119
Persian	672	709	37	...
Total.....	4,153	3,898	37	292

The decrease of 255 is nearly made good by an increase under aided schools.

Social position of scholars in Government colleges, High Schools and 1st Grade Schools.

32. Before leaving the subject of higher education, I append the usual table showing the social position of the students attending Government colleges, and schools of the two higher grades.

TABLE showing the Station in Life of the Parents of Students in Government institutions of the Higher Class.

	Sons of persons of property.	Do. Professional persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government Officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. Officials under Native States.	Do Private Clerks.	Do. Village Officers.	Do. Petty Tradesmen.	Do. Priests.	Do. Shroffs and Brokers.	Do. Artizans and Servants.	Do. Cultivators.	Do. Beggars.	Do. Day Labourers.	Do. Soldiers.	Do. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	46	41	63	9	201	15	40	64	3	62	76	30	12	35	...	...	15	22	734
High Schools	612	245	146	1	690	7	154	316	78	129	96	18	66	121	131	15	...	122	2,947
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	738	450	452	...	635	6	101	712	109	174	105	45	195	162	114	112	...	190	4,300
Total...	1,396	736	661	10	1,526	28	295	1,092	190	365	277	93	273	318	245	127	15	334	*7,981

* Exclusive of a few schools from which returns have not been received.

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

33. The number of Vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 3,682 schools with 191,730 scholars, the increase of the year being 87 schools and 9,583 scholars. These figures may be divided as under :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars
Government	3,176	1,69,218	39	7,272
Aided	108	6,992	14	897
Inspected	398	15,520	34	1,414
Total.....	3,682	1,91,730	87	9,583

I have already remarked that few new Government schools could be opened as our present expenditure is up to our yearly income. The increase of the year in Government schools is therefore mainly due to the development of old schools, and to a careful management of the District Funds.

The Local Cess.

34. Towards the expenses of the Government Vernacular schools the State makes a contribution of about two lakhs yearly. This sum is divided between the different sub-divisions, and credited to the various District Funds. Some of the large towns, such as Bombay and Surat, and many of the Sindh municipalities, pay yearly grants ; which with a fair share of the Government grant cover the cost of their schools. But outside the boundaries of these towns, the main support of Vernacular education is the Local Cess Fund, which in the year under report bore an expenditure of Rs. 8,15,919. The number of scholars in these *cess* schools, with the proportion which

the children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers	Proportion per cent.	Total number on rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division ...	825	497	60	45,518	31,690	69
North-East Division ...	956	528	55	30,416	18,626	61
Northern Division ...	99	53	53	40,281	25,721	63
Southern Division ...	1,327	711	53	21,964	14,104	64
Sindh *	1,168	42	3	10,818	348	3
Total ...	4,375	1,831	41	148,997	90,489	60

As the cess-payers or owners do not always cultivate their land themselves, the number of cess-payers must not be taken to represent the number of children of the agricultural class who attend school. Of the number of these agricultural children under instruction it would be difficult to get trustworthy returns ; and for the present it must be enough to state that the rules regarding fees in cess schools are as liberal as they can be made. The children of cess-payers pay a monthly fee of half an anna, while for other children the usual fee is two annas. Poor boys are admitted free up to a maximum of 20 per cent. on the whole number of boys in a school.

For the extension of the system of cess schools throughout the Districts, and for the improvement of existing schools, further funds are required ; and this assistance can best be given by a small annual increase to the Provincial grant until the limit fixed by the Government of India is reached and the grant is equal to half the revenue from local sources. But instead of receiving additional help during the year

*The Inspector states that this return is inaccurate ; and that next year more accurate returns will be collected.

under report, the District funds suffered a loss of Rs. 40,000 in consequence of the order prohibiting the levy of the cess on the excise revenue; and although the Government of India has now consented to make good this loss by increasing the Provincial grant, still the expenditure in some districts was so closely up to the revenue, that on receipt of the first order immediate steps had to be taken to effect retrenchments, and several schools were reduced or altogether closed. A second cause for embarrassment was found in the strict order lately issued by Government that the receipts of a taluka should be spent within the taluka. Hitherto as our income increased new schools had been opened in the most promising villages of the zillah rather than of the taluka: so that the least advanced talukas did not in all cases get back their cess contributions. This was especially the case in the Ghat Districts, where the people are not inclined to send their children to any kind of school. We have now conformed to the order of Government and transferred a number of schools to talukas having less than their share. But the process has of course affected our returns, and it will be a difficult task to popularize the schools in their new localities.

Increase in each Division.

35. The increase already shown under Vernacular schools is divided between the several Divisions as under:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Central Division	17	1,775
North East Division	10	751
Northern Division	56	5,528
Southern Division	16	897
Sindh	.....	632
	99	9,583
Deduct.—Decrease of schools in Sindh ...	12	.....
Net Increase ...	87	9,583

(1). Central Division.

Colonel Waddington reports that he has received 90 applications for new schools, and that the people who have schools show a great desire to get their schools raised and higher standards added to the course of instruction. But the Bombay and Ratnagiri Funds can bear no additional expenditure,

and the Inspector reports that "in 4 talukas of Poona and 3 of Sholapur no funds are available." In the Poona District, "which is probably more advanced than any other part of the Division except Ratnagiri," there is an increase of 9 schools and 1,001 scholars; in Sholapur there is an increase of 9 schools and 439 scholars, and in Sattara there is an increase of 7 schools and 275 scholars. Bombay remained nearly stationary, losing one school, but gaining in attendance; and Ratnagiri, Tanna, and Kolaba show a decrease. In Ratnagiri 8 schools were closed for want of attendance or because no buildings could be procured.

"In Tanna 10 schools, in Kolaba 3, have been closed for want of funds (consequent on the recent order of Government that the funds of each taluka should be spent on the taluka itself). They were none of them in a very flourishing state, and would probably have been closed in any case. The desire for education is singularly backward in many parts of this sub-division. The villages, except on the coast, are small and isolated; the people are rude and uncultivated, and the climate is feverish and unhealthy. It will be difficult to carry out the orders of Government quoted above in these talukas, and in the Western Districts of Satara bordering on the Ghats."

Summing up the examination returns of the year, Colonel Waddington writes: "Out of an average attendance at Vernacular schools of 31,925, 30,229 boys were examined, and 11,956 passed under standards as follows:—

VI.	Standard	23
V.	"	369
IV.	"	1,005
III.	"	2,130
II.	"	3,224
I.	"	5,205
	In all	11,956

or 40 per cent."

(2). North East Division.

Mr. Draper reports that "in all the Collectorates of the North-East Division the current and ordinary charges debitable to Educational Cess Funds now exceed the Educational Cess Receipts," so that the old balances are shrinking yearly. Of the increased attendance already shown for the year, Khandesh takes the largest share, and

the remainder falls to Nasik and Peint. In Ahmadnagar there is a slight decrease, due according to the Deputy's Report to the popular excitement caused by a long visit which "the venerable late Mamlatdar of Baglan paid to Sangamneir and neighbouring villages." Mr. Draper reports favourably of the schools in Ahmadnagar, and also of the town schools in Khandesh. On the other hand the schools in the remote and backward parts of Khandesh have to struggle against difficulties. "The people are not very willing to send their children to school, and the children that are sent have not much aptitude to learn." On the Nasik Sub-division Mr. Draper reports :—

"The number of boys that passed under the standards is tolerably satisfactory. There is an increase in the number that passed in all heads under each of the first three standards, a decrease in the number that passed in all heads of Standard IV., and an increase in the numbers that passed in all heads of Standards V. and VI."

(3). The Northern Division.

The Northern Division under the able management of Dr. Bühler shows an increase of 56 schools and 5,528 scholars; and several changes in method and discipline have been effected. The most important change is an order that Deputies should regulate promotions in consultation with the teachers. On the other hand, the Deputies have been relieved of much account work by an arrangement under which in return for a fixed contingent allowance the masters of lower schools are to be responsible for the cleanliness of their school-houses and for a proper supply of writing materials for school use. On the examination returns of the year Dr. Bühler writes :—"The Gujarathi boys' schools of the Division, which are under Government management, numbered during the year under report 1,061 against 1,016 last year. According to their grades they were divided into 331 superior, 436 inferior, and 294 branch schools, teaching up to the V. or VI., the IV., and II. or III. Standards respectively. The daily average attendance was 42,423·4 against 39,190·6 in 1872-73. The comparative results of the schools examined under standards (not counting second examinations) may be stated thus :—

Year.	Schools examined.	Presented.	Passed.
1872-73	974	28,867	13,131
1873-74	1,016	31,839	16,054

"The ratio of pupils examined to the average daily attendance and of pupils examined to pupils passed has therefore considerably improved. The latter amounting for the whole Division to 50·4, and for the several Sub-Divisions :—

			Last year.
Ahmadabad.	above	59 per cent.	67
Kaira	.. do.	54 do.	52
Broach	... do.	48 do.	28
Southern Surat	... do.	54 do.	41
Northern Surat	... do.	41 do.	38
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta	... do.	40 do.	32
Mahi Kanta ...	.. do.	59 do.	36
Kathiawad ...	... do.	43 do.	36

"The number of boys who passed under the VI., the highest standard, is 171 against 103 last year. The most considerable progress has been made this year in Broach and in Southern Surat. It is due chiefly to the fact that during the last years the Broach Sub-Division has received the lion's share of the trained masters sent out by the Ahmadabad Training College. But the efficient supervision exercised by the Deputy Educational Inspector has no doubt contributed to it a good deal. I trust that soon the schools will improve still further, as the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that the grant of the double capitation and proficiency allowance has infused a new life and spirit into the masters. The success in Southern Surat is mainly owing to the exertions of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector. Northern Surat also, I hope, will shortly show still better results, as this year I shall be able to allot to the District a larger number of new trained scholars. Surat suffers now for the mistake made in 1866 by the establishment of the Surat Training School, which has saddled us with a very inferior lot of trained masters. Admedabad, though still at the head of the list, has fallen off against last year. The Deputy Educational Inspector attributes the fact to the greater strictness of the examinations regarding which I issued a fresh circular before the beginning of the last travelling season. For the Panch Mahals there is little hope. The poverty of its funds prevents the introduction of the system of payment by results, without which no permanent improvement will be effected. Kathiawar will make considerable progress only when the new Training College begins to send out large numbers of masters."

(4). The Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the Belgaum Collectorate has been unfortunate in a recurrence of the old quarrel between the Kanarese and Marathi masters; but all who were concerned in the matter have been transferred to other stations, and it is now fully understood by those who remain that they must attend to their own duties without intermeddling in the affairs of their rivals. Of the other Districts in the Division, Dharwar is the most advanced, and the Deputy reports that the new standards are popular and encourage a taste for Kanarese reading. The Kaladgi schools require much attention, and of Kanara Mr. Russell writes :—"The Vernacular schools above the Ghats in the Kanara Collectorate are as poor and ill attended as ever. This my Kanara Deputy attributes partly to the sickly climate and partly to the indifference and poverty of the people who, if they send their children to school at all, object to history, geography and grammar being taught to them, and refuse to purchase school books."

Another reason for poor attendance is "that in the cold weather, field work half empties some of the schools." This last reason is common to most of our village schools elsewhere and need not be brought forward here, as the generally backward state of some of the Southern Districts and the late recognition of Kanarese in our schools, are sufficient reasons to account for the Southern Division being behind other parts of the Presidency. But the more backward the Division the more room is there for a judicious application of the Training College code under which trained masters are sent to serve in their own Districts and paid according to their exertions. As for the standard of instruction, the present rules allow a village to choose between an elementary or a more advanced school, and modifications in the rules will be made when cause is shown for them.

The most favourable sign in the history of the Southern Division during the year, was an offer from the Sirci Municipality of a large grant for a low-caste school established in the town.

(5). Sindh.

The returns from Sindh are very favourable, the real increase being 18 schools with 757 pupils, although a smaller increase is shown owing to the fact that separate departments of schools,

such as English or Hindu Sindhi classes, are no longer shown separately but included in the returns of the schools to which they are attached. Mr. Fulton remarks :—

" The increase is not so great as has been shown in the reports of former years ; but the fact is that almost as many new schools as the permanent income would admit of were opened at the close of the year 1872-73, as soon as I learnt about the arrangements, whereby the cost of the higher class of schools was transferred to Government; and the promise of the increased grant of Rs. 5,000, which you have been good enough to assign for the promotion of Vernacular education in Sindh, came too late to affect the returns of the year just closed." In the Vernacular boys' schools 5,071 pupils were examined against 4,518 in the previous year.

At the commencement of the year a new* system of grading school-masters was introduced, something after the model of Mr. Peile's rules.

The municipalities in Sindh contribute largely to the support of Vernacular education ; and the Sakkar Municipality has undertaken the whole cost of all schools (including a 2nd grade school and a girls' school) within the town, and appointed a committee to regulate the contingent expenditure and collect the fees which are credited to the Municipal Fund. This example might well be followed elsewhere.

Night Schools.

36. The figures for night schools were included under Vernacular schools in paragraph 33. The separate returns for this class of schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 385 scholars.

In the *Central Division* the number of night schools has fallen from 36 schools with 1,104 pupils to 24 schools with 698 pupils. In last year's report doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of night schools; and the Inspector has since levied a monthly fee of 2 annas as a test of the sincerity of those who attend. Colonel Waddington is also endeavouring to arrange a system under which the interest of the teachers may be secured for their work, and when this is done the schools can be left to work out their fate. Among native gentlemen there is evidently a desire to give the system a trial, and two schools have lately been started in Bombay without any assistance from Government.

* See Appendix B.

In the *North-East* Division there are 27 night schools with 749 pupils, and Mr. Draper appears fairly satisfied with the results obtained.

In the *Northern Division* the number of schools rose from 14 to 20, and the average attendence from 271 to 397. Dr. Bühler reports favourably of the schools in Ahmadabad and Surat, but less so of those in Broach and Kaira. At Ahmadabad classes under the two highest standards have been opened for boys obliged to engage in manual labour before completing their school course.

In the *Southern Division* there are only 3 night schools, two of which in Belgam are said to answer.

In *Sindh* the night schools are said to be doing good in a humble way, especially among the Mahomedan artizans. The schools are established in the large towns; and out of 223 pupils, 149 or two-thirds are Mahomedans, whereas in the ordinary Vernacular boys' schools less than one-third of the pupils are Mahomedans.

Schools for Mahomedans.

37. These schools were included in the figures for Vernacular schools under paragraph 33. The separate returns show that besides the Anglo-Hindustani school mentioned in paragraph 30, there are 26 Urdu schools or classes for Mahomedans in the Central Division, 28 in the North-East Division, 31 in the Northern Division, and 18 in the Southern Division.

Colonel Waddington remarks that "there is absolutely no desire for education amongst the masses of the Mahomedan population; and where any such desire exists, it is ordinarily contented by the acquisition of a little power of reading or reciting the Koran." It is also difficult to get teachers, and the men selected for training have to be taught from the very beginning. This year two trained men passed from the Poona College, and have been placed in charge of schools. In the schools now open there are only 928 scholars; but "there are also 1,917 Mussalmans studying in Marathi and Gujarathi schools of the lower class."

The fact that the number of Mahomedans studying in the Marathi or Gujarathi schools is larger than the number of pupils in the Hindustani schools, shows the general truth of Dr. Bühler's remarks.

"I expressed last year a doubt whether it would be wise to allow the Gujarathi speaking Mahomedan villages to have Urdu schools. The year's experience has inclined me to conclude that the best plan to adopt will be to train Mahomedans on the Gujarathi side of the Training College and to appoint such men to keep Gujarathi schools in Mahomedan *villages*. The education which childern get in Urdu is inferior to that imparted in Gujarathi schools; and, as far as its Urdu portion is concerned, not of any value in practical life. For all business is carried on in Gujarathi. The teaching of Urdu in Mahomedan schools can be therefore nothing but a concession to sentiment. Wherever (as in the case of the Vohoras) that sentiment does not exist strongly, Urdu schools have no *raison d'être*.

"I am glad to say that the Deputy Educational Inspector of Broach entirely agrees with me, and that for some Surat villages also the Assistant Collector, Mr. Olivant, suggested to me, without having heard of my views, the propriety of turning some newly established Urdu schools into Gujarathi schools under Mahomedan masters. I have now offered rewards to masters who will send Mahomedan boys to the Gujarathi side of the Training College, and have ordered the pupil teacherships in Broach to be given to Mahomedans only."

In the Northern Division the number of these Hindustani schools or classes has risen from 24 to 31, and the average attendance from 894 to 1,130; 712 pupils were presented for examination, of whom 285 passed against 209 in the previous year.

In Sindh much encouragement has been given to the study of Persian in all grades of schools; but the Mahomedans are still feebly represented in our English schools, and Mr. Fulton remarks that although "the Mussalman population is so much in excess of the people of other denominations, the number of Mahomedans attending our schools" of all grades "is not quite half that of Hindus." There are, however, many private schools attached to the mosques, and rules* have now been published under which the teachers in these schools can obtain grants for boys taught Sindhi reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, and

* See Appendix C.

Persian. Under these rules instruction in Sindhi is compulsory; but after a boy has passed in this subject, the master can present him for grants under such other headings as he may choose. The rules are offered to schools established in villages which are without Government schools, and the *Moolas* have been informed that it rests with them to ask for the yearly examination and money grant on these simple conditions.

For the whole Presidency I find that there are 24 Mahomedans studying in colleges, and 151 in High Schools. These figures are not large, and it is not satisfactory to record the ill success of the Poona School (paragraph 33) or the fact (paragraph 28) that in a High School established by the Mahomedan Chief at Junagadh, there is only one Mahomedan out of 108 pupils. But the figures given in the succeeding paragraph will show that the Mahomedans are not alone in their backward state as regards education, and that they are beginning to enjoy special advantages not yet devised for some other classes of the community.

General Table of Castes, &c.

38. In the colleges and High Schools we have already made provision for the teaching of Persian and Hindustani when required; and I hope to arrange shortly for the teaching of Hindustani in some of the Middle Class Schools in other towns besides Poona. For the lower schools we shall continue the separate Hindustani schools in large towns, and adopt Dr. Bühler's recommendation in the smaller towns and villages, where the ordinary vernacular will be most useful, and where the employment of a Mahomedan teacher knowing something of Hindustani may be a sufficient concession to sentiment. In Sindh, where mosque schools are numerous, Mr. Fulton's plan is also under trial.

The census returns for the Government Districts in the Presidency have lately been published, and the educational statistics of the year (see tables which follow) applied to the census totals give the following percentages; the figures for schools *under Inspection only* being omitted in the calculation, as these schools are chiefly in Native States for which no census returns are available:—

	Census Total.	No. of Scholars in Government or Aided Schools.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
Christians (including Goanese and Native Christians)... ...	106,133	4,388	4·13
Hindus (including Buddhists and Jains)	12,632,904	174,854	1·38
Mahomedans	2,847,756	21,347	·75
Parsis	67,115	6,879	10·24
Aborigines and Hill Tribes ...	603,836	1,090	·18
All Others	94,879	373	·39

In this table the Parsis come out well, and the result would be better still if I had time to ascertain how many of the schools inspected only belonged to British Districts. The Bramins in Government and aided schools number nearly 51,700, and would doubtless show a high average if the census returns had given the total for them separate from other Hindus. In the same case Hindus other than Bramins would in all probability have shown a worse average than Mahomedans, although not so bad a one as that given by the two last classes of the list.

Statement.

TABLE of different Castes under instruction in

Description of Schools.	I. Christians.					II. Hindus.								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatrias (Rajputs.)	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Darjis, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghanchias, Kachels, Tambolies, &c.)
Government Schools.														
Colleges	36	29	83	..	148	399	15	30	..	..	49	34	9	..
High Schools ..	4	5	5	10	24	1,610	97	131	12	72	270	70	82	13
Middle Class Schools	1	5	71	44	121	3,922	226	333	264	678	1,652	541	744	495
Lower Class Schools. ..		7	45	457	509	41,198	3,918	1,535	8,828	7,305	18,330	34,352	14,340	5,594
Female Schools		1	..	19	20	1,609	261	117	471	239	823	590	757	161
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	337	1	5	13	6	20	24	16	7
Normal Schools for Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	1
Engineering Schools Hydrabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Industrial School ..	..	2	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	11	5
School of Art ..	3	1	15	..	19	3	..	10	..	1	1	..	19	7
Night Schools ..	..	..	..	18	18	89	27	3	60	23	154	574	463	161
Police and Jail Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	38	10	..
Total ..	44	50	219	544	857	49,191	4,548	2,164	9,649	8,324	21,306	36,131	16,455	6,354

Government Aided and Inspected Institutions.

					III. Mahomedans.						IV.	V.	VI.	
Labourers, Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhisties, Ijhods, &c.)	Low Castes (Medhirs, Dheds, Bhangies, Mangs, Mahars, &c.)	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjaras, Bharwads, Rufoos, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Borus.	Miaus.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Total.
..	..	..	2	538	3	4	..	15	..	22	178	11	..	897
14	3	166	19	2,559	57	7	8	15	2	89	421	7	1	3,101
267	21	386	225	9,664	412	115	122	246	36	929	704	45	7	11,479
4,131	755	579	4,474	1,45,239	7,452	3,576	3,673	2,780	512	17,993	1,893	141	1,017	1,66,792
81	9	128	211	5,457	886	29	54	50	20	1,039	630	31	40	7,217
1	..	6	13	455	39	1	13	..	..	53	1	..	1	510
..	..	5	1	38	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	43
..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
..	..	..	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	41	..	..	1	1	..	2	9	4	..	92
157	36	6	69	1,822	257	50	104	92	..	503	..	..	6	2,344
16	..	..	..	63	1	..	..	11	..	12	..	..	5	82
4,667	824	1,280	5,015	1,65,908	9,111	3,789	3,976	3,210	570	20,647	3,854	240	1,077	1,91,883

TABLE of different Castes under

Description of Schools.	I. Christians.					II. Hindus.								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Bramins.	Kshatrias (Rajputs.)	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes.	Cultivators.	Artizans.	Shop-keepers.
Aided Schools.														
Colleges	5	1	13	3	22	42	3	6	..	..	2	1	3	..
High Schools ..	494	229	373	91	1,187	1,006	79	230	4	19	138	132	238	19
Middle Class Schools	152	299	640	73	1,164	282	74	48	75	169	148	73	32	26
Lower Class Schools	..	..	96	177	273	1,006	280	138	281	124	620	1,202	654	226
Female Schools ..	223	379	146	127	875	139	80	30	..	81	155	35	63	47
Special Schools ..	..	..	6	4	10	3	8	1	..	..	10	11	6	4
Total.	874	908	1,374	475	3,531	2,478	524	453	360	393	1,073	1,454	996	321

instruction in Aided Institutions.

					III Mahomedans.						IV.	V.	VI.	
Labourers.	Low Castes.	Artils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Mogals.	Borás.	Minnas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shiáhs and Pathans.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Total.
..	..	..	..	57	..	..	1	1	..	2	5	1	..	67
6	4	..	50	1,934	2	10	42	4	..	58	571	45	1	3,796
10	9	..	27	973	39	10	25	12	5	89	338	17	4	2,560
347	135	..	219	5,231	155	92	118	105	21	491	930	59	8	6,992
32	10	..	29	701	3	..	..	4	..	7	1,171	11	..	2,705
..	5	..	2	80	4	5	19	25	..	53	10	..	..	123
395	163	..	336	8,946	203	117	203	151	26	700	3,025	133	13	16,343

TABLE of different Castes under

DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHOOLS.	I. Christians.					II. Hindus.							
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Kayasthas.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes.	Cultivators.	Artizans.
Inspectal Schools.													
High Schools	..	1	..	..	1	213	..	1	..	1	14	..	..
Middle Class Schools ..	2	..	2	4	1,139	47	24	75	58	191	257	78	
Lower Class Schools ..	..	12	27	39	4,265	393	146	1,647	1,356	1,470	2,579	899	
Female Schools	..	..	..	..	423	56	13	47	164	96	75	118	
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	25	2	2	91	13	27	172	47	
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Total	3	12	29	44	6,081	498	187	1,860	1,592	1,799	3,083	1,142	
Grand Total ..	918	961	1,505	1,048	4,432	57,750	5,570	2,804	11,869	10,909	24,178	40,669	18,693

instruction in Inspected Schools.

						III. Mahomedans.						IV.	V.	VI.	
Shop-keepers.	Labourers.	Low Castes.	Amils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Mogals.	Boras.	Minors.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Total.
..	1	..	..	15	245	1	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	251
12	14	8	..	16	1,910	60	18	34	73	6	191	416	1	5	2,527
254	268	45	..	303	13,625	190	193	281	491	59	1,214	166	2	2	15,048
25	18	12	..	33	1,080	..	7	8	84	5	104	119	..	..	1,303
..	42	..	..	..	421	6	19	7	19	..	51	..	..	..	473
..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	29
291	343	65	..	367	17,308	257	237	330	672	70	1,566	702	3	7	19,630
6,966	5,405	1,052	1,280	5,718	1,02,162	9,571	4,134	4,909	4,033	666	23,913	7,581	276	1,027	2,38,561

Police and Jail Schools.

39. Under Vernacular Schools, 9 Police or Jail schools were included with 82 scholars. Some of these schools were not examined during the year, and of others the returns were unfavourable. Most of the jail schools are conducted by prisoners, but the Poona City Jail has a regular teacher, and some improvements in system have been promised in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector.

Female Schools.

40. The number of girls' schools supported by Government is 171 schools with 7,217 scholars, the decrease of the year being 13 schools and 97 scholars.

The cost of these Government schools is returned at Rs. 46,171.

The number of schools in the Central Division remains the same as in the previous year; but the attendance rose from 1,131 to 1,231, in consequence of a notice that the District Committees would close all schools where the attendance fell below 50. The cost of these schools was Rs. 9,776; and Colonel Waddington doubts whether the expenditure is "advisable while education for boys is still so much wanted." On the other hand, the Committees are generally in favour of continuing the schools, and the mere habit of going to school may, if cultivated, lead to something better hereafter. If the Provincial Grant can be increased, the most satisfactory course will be to continue the present schools as long as the minimum of 50 pupils is kept up, but to open no new schools except on the Grant-in-aid principle. Native gentlemen at times evince considerable interest in these institutions. In particular the Belgam School is maintained at the sole cost of the Municipality; and in Bombay Mr. S. S. Bengali makes a large monthly subscription for the support of the Government Gujarathi School which is now under a mistress with female assistants. The Inspector reports well of the Bombay school and also of the Ratnagiri school. Fair reports have also been received of the schools at Sattara and Bhewndy, both under trained female teachers. Six schools in Poona and Sholapur are also under trained female teachers; but on these schools the Inspector suspends judgment until he has had further experience of the work of the teachers.

In the Northern Division 5 schools were reduced, but the number of girls presented for examination rose from 1,027 to 1,169, and the number passed from 379 to 451. In the other Divisions there is little change, except that in Sindh as in Gujarat the closing of some 6 inefficient schools was accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils presented for examination. The schools which were closed have since been re-opened by the *Akhunds*, and will be eligible for grants-in-aid.

Training Schools for Masters.

41. The number of institutions for the training of masters has been shown at 7 colleges and schools with 510 students.

In the *Poona College* the number of scholars at the end of the year was 180, including 85 freshmen sent up from the different Maratha Collectorates; and the annual examination was held with the following results:—

	Number passed.	
	1st class.	2nd class.
For 2nd year certificate... ...	5	5
For 1st year certificate	2	48
Preliminary course	66	

"Of the 10 who obtained 2nd year certificates 8 have been appointed masters and the other two were still in the college at the close of the year awaiting vacancies. Of the 50 who obtained 1st year certificates 10 have been retained in the college for further training, and the remaining 40 have been sent out as masters of primary schools or assistants in superior Vernacular schools. Besides the actual college students 5 schoolmasters presented themselves for examination and obtained 1st year certificates. This year for the first time 2 Mussulmán students having passed and obtained first year certificates received appointments as teachers of primary schools. There are now 11 Mussulmán students under training." Colonel Waddington goes on to state that the number of trained teachers has risen from 13 to 18 per cent. of the whole number of teachers now employed, and that 93 masters are now drawing allowances under Mr. Poile's rules for part payment by results. The maximum allowance hitherto obtained under these rules, in addition to fixed pay, is Rs. 21½, and the average allowance Rs. 4-10 per mensem.

The *Dhulia School* numbered 56 students at the end of the year, and succeeded in passing nineteen candidates for the 1st year certificate, three of them being placed in the first class. Twenty-six masters also passed for the 1st year certificate, without attending the school course. The passed men now employed in the North-East Division are about a fifth of the whole number of teachers, and earn about the same allowances as those reported for the Central Division.

On the Training Colleges in Gujarat Dr. Bühler writes :—

" The *Ahmadabad* Training College has again obtained highly satisfactory results. Twenty-five first year's men, seventy pupils of the preparatory class and thirteen scholars of the Urdu class were presented for examination, of whom 21, 66, and 6, respectively, passed. Two first year's men passed in the first class. All the passed scholars, with the exception of one, who was caught in an attempt at copying, received certificates. Nineteen of them were sent out as masters of principal schools. The best of the first class men was permitted to enter on the 2nd year's course, and two masters, who had passed in the first class in 1871-72 and 1872-73 were, at their own request, sent to join the same class. All these persons had, however, to agree to forego the claim to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per mensem, which they would have had on passing the examination for 2nd year's men. They contented themselves with the promise of the first vacancies.

" The four unpassed first year's men, forty-three passed pupils of the preparatory class, as well as the four unpassed persons from the same class were appointed to masterships of Branch Schools on Rs. 9 to 11, which the year before had been provided with temporary masters only. The remaining 23 pupils of the preparatory class, who all had obtained more than 70 per cent. of the total marks at the examination, were allowed to join the first year's course. The same privilege was granted to five masters of Branch Schools who in 1872-73 passed the examination of the preparatory class but were not allowed to continue their studies. The permission to rejoin the college was given as a reward for faithful and efficient service.

" One hundred and fifteen candidates passed the entrance examination of the college. Of these fifty-nine received stipends in the preparatory class ; and six untrained temporary

masters of Branch Schools, who though having done well were displaced by trained men, were added to the same class.

"Six of the Mahomedan scholars were sent to teach Urdu classes, opened in connexion with Gujarathi schools. The remainder were allowed to continue their course of study. Six Mahomedan candidates who passed the entrance examination were granted scholarships.

"Thus the Ahmadabad Training College sent out 19 certificated masters, and fifty-seven men who had received from one to two years' instruction. Under instruction there were at the end of March 1874—

1. A second year's class with 3 pupils.
2. A first year's class with 30 pupils.
3. A preparatory class with 63 pupils.
4. Two Urdu classes with 12 pupils.

During the last year only 8 Principal Schools and 25 Branch Schools have been opened. We have therefore been able to displace a certain number of inefficient or temporarily appointed men. I trust that in 1874-75 I shall be able to do still more in this direction.

"The plan to allow a certain number of good masters to study a higher course in the Training College after they have served for one or two years in the Districts acts as a stimulus to them. The Principal of the Training College thinks also that they profit more by his instruction after having gained a little experience. The same course is frequently adopted in Germany and with satisfactory results.

"The change suggested by Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, by which lessons on method and Sanskrit have been made part of the course of the preparatory class, will, I hope, produce beneficial results.

"The *Rajkot* Training School turned out in November last 14 certificated masters of whom two obtained first class certificates.

"Immediately after the examination the school became a college and was entirely reorganised. The old head master was appointed Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Ahmadabad and Kaira, and I sent as Principal of the college an old pupil of Rao Saheb Mahipatram's who has passed

through the Training School and is an undergraduate of the University. Two experienced and zealous certificated masters were appointed to the first assistantship and head mastership of the Model School. The number of stipends for first year's men has been raised from 16 to 24 and the scholarships in the preparatory class from 24 to 36. The latter have all been filled up, partly with candidates from the Government Districts. For the 1st year's class I had no men to spare.

"In Kathiawar there are 372 schools among which only 150 have trained masters. As the late Training School could only turn out 14 to 18 masters a year, and new schools were opened at the rate of 50 or 60 a year, it was high time that something should be done for the Training School. The people of Kathiawar have to thank Mr. Peile for the boon which they have received. The effects of the reform can, however, become perceptible in two or three years only."

The *Belgaum* College numbered 86 students at the end of March and passed 55 men for the 1st year, and 12 for the 2nd year certificate. But the new rules for the payment of masters have not yet been put in force; and in certain other points changes are required, and will be introduced when the college is moved to Dharwar on the completion of the new buildings.

In *Sindh* Mr. Fulton has introduced most of the rules of the Poona Code, and with excellent results. Many candidates came forward for the Entrance Examination; and the only cause for disappointment was the large number of Hindus who passed as compared with Mahomedans. On this Mr. Fulton remarks that "as Sindh is a country where we must have Mussulman masters in most of the villages, it may be that it will be necessary after one or two more trials to regulate arbitrarily the proportion of Hindu and Mussulmans to be selected." The number of students under training has increased by 18; and the examinations for certificates were satisfactory, 10 men passing for the 1st year and 16 for the 2nd year certificate. Nearly two-thirds of the teachers now employed in Sindh are certificated; and it has already been noted (para. 35) that rules for payment by results have been introduced. These rules resemble Mr. Peile's Code, but admit assistants to a share in the grant

and give a larger proportionate grant to the lower standards so as to secure careful teaching throughout the school course.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

42. Colonel Waddington's report on the *Alexandra* Institution and the *Poona Normal School* will be found in Appendix D. Of the Alexandra Institution he writes:—

"There were six Government scholars attending the institution at the commencement of the year. These were most irregular in their attendance, and the head mistress appeared quite unable to check their irregularity." Three of these six afterwards absented themselves altogether: the other three were examined and found to be qualified in English, but very backward in the Vernacular. In order to give them a chance of improving in this essential point, I have requested the Inspector to attach them as assistants to Gujarathi schools under female teachers. But the girls will not leave Bombay; and there is only one Government girls'* school in the island, while the private schools do not appear to be desirous of employing the teachers trained by us. Under these circumstances we have no choice but to close the Bombay class and to rely upon the Poona and Ahmadabad schools, the pupils of which will serve in any part of the Presidency.

The report of the Poona School is favourable; four women having passed out and accepted employment in the City schools where they will work for a time under the close supervision of Mrs. Mitchell. By this arrangement two of the teachers who passed in previous years and who had been working in Poona under Mrs. Mitchell were set free for employment at outstations. Until the women have proved themselves to be capable and industrious, great caution is necessary in arranging their work and responsibilities; and the experience of Dr. Bühler appears to confirm certain doubts expressed by Colonel Waddington, as in the report of the Northern Division it is noted that the female teachers placed in charge of an aided school at Ahmadabad nearly ruined it and had to be replaced by male teachers.

The Superintendent of the *Ahmadabad* School resigned in December, and was succeeded by Miss Mitchell, who had

* Appointments in this school have since been refused by the three candidates, who have consequently been dismissed.

acquired experience and proved her capacity in Poona. Dr. Bühler reports of the school as follows :—

"The Female Training School at Ahmadabad did not send out any teacher this year. No final examination could be held; as in 1872-73 no pupil was far enough advanced to enter on the Normal School course.

"In November 1873, 6 women have been allowed to begin the first year's course. Miss Mitchell, the new lady superintendent, appears to be very zealous in the discharge of her duties.

"A plan for the Mahalaxmi College building has been kindly prepared by Captain Macartney, Executive Engineer, Surat. It has received the approval of the Ahmadabad Committee, and has been submitted to you on 15th December 1873."

Of the *Sindh* School there is as yet little to report. Nine scholars attend; and the Rao Saheb Pribdas Anandram speaks favourably of the progress made. But there appears to be some difficulty in enforcing regular attendence and in retaining the pupils for a regular course of instruction.

Aided Schools.

43. The number of aided schools has been shown in paragraph 8, at 187 schools with 16,348 scholars.

The cost of these schools to Government has been shown in paragraph 11 as Rs. 1,02,955, and the returns of the managers show an expenditure from private funds, of Rs. 3,60,637.

The colleges, most of the high schools, and some of the middle class schools have been mentioned already in connection with the University examinations.

Of the schools aided by result the missionary schools and the schools maintained by Natives are chiefly in the large towns, the missionaries having the larger number of pupils in each grade of schools except girls' schools. Of the missionary establishments, the lower schools are especially useful as maintained from motives of charity, and as providing for the instruction of indigent and low caste children.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

44. The figures given in paragraph 38 show that European and Eurasian boys attend the Government colleges (in-

cluding the lower departments), but depend for their school education almost entirely on the schools maintained by private societies with some assistance from Government.

A separate report on the present condition of these schools will be found in Appendix E. In this separate report, the results of inquiries specially made by the Inspectors are given in full.

Indigenous Schools.

45. The grants made to indigenous schools were noticed in paragraph 11. Besides the schools in the island of Bombay and in Nasik, 46 were aided in the Central Division, 11 in the North East Division, and 6 in the Northern Division. In the Southern Division and in some parts of the Central Division, the indigenous schools are said to have died out before the cess schools; but in Bombay and Poona and in the North East Division many have remained, although they are altering their system and approaching the Government model. In the Northern Division the indigenous schools retain their old character and do not care for the offer of assistance, conditional as it must be on some improvement in discipline and efficiency.

Schools in Native States—(inspected).

46. The expenditure from the Funds of Native States is divided as follows:—

(1.) Expenditure from funds administered by officers of the Government Department for education:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division ...	Panch Mahals and Rewakantha.	1,119	7	10
	Kathiawar	1,24,547	10	3
	Mahikantha and Pahlanpur ...	2,636	1	7
	Total ...	1,28,303	3	8

(2.) * Expenditure on schools not administered by the Department, but under inspection:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division	...	Sawantwadi	11,105	5	0
Northern Division	...	Kathiawar	1,05,106	11	4
		Rewakantha...	18,133	10	7
		Mahikantha	12,028	6	10
		Pahlanpur	6,362	5	8
		Kachh	76,761	8	1
		Cambay	927	2	5

* The returns are not complete.

Southern Division ...	Kohlapur ...	...	...	5,154	10 11
	Miraj ...	...	...	67,064	7 2
	Mudhol ...	...	...	7,646	0 3
	Sangli ...	...	...	13,954	10 6
	Jamkhindhi ...	...	...	2,932	12 2
			Total	3,27,177	10 11
			Grand Total	4,55,480	14 7

In addition to the figures given above there was expenditure in the Baroda and Jinjira States, for which official returns were not received, or were received too late for inclusion.

Remarks.—The number of schools and scholars in each State has been given in the table mentioned in paragraph 9, and the net increase of the year has been shown in the same paragraph at 33 schools and 1,432 scholars.

In the *Central Division* the Inspector reports very favourably of the Akalkot schools, which include an English school, two girls' schools and 5 schools for Mahomedans. The Modnimb (Miraj) schools are also in a fair state of efficiency, although they have lost some ground since 1872-73. The Mangalvera (Sangli) schools are again said to be in a bad condition, and the recommendations made last year have not been attended to. Of the Bhor schools some are in a tolerable state; but others, including the English school, require more supervision. Of the Phaltan schools, including an English school, and 8 new Vernacular schools, the Inspector reports very highly. In this State "the proportion of schools to population is now much the same as in British territory" and "the interest shown by the Chief in the education of his subjects is most praiseworthy". The Jatt schools having been found to be in a most wretched condition have been put under the Government Inspector, and will be placed on a proper footing during the current year. The Jawar schools remain in much the same condition as before, and the people are too backward for much improvement to be expected at present. Of the Aund schools only one was found to be in an efficient state, and the management is generally defective. The schools of the Mahidarji Taluka (Karandwar) are new schools and require furniture and

apparatus. The Sawantwari schools have been carefully inspected, and a full report submitted to the State authorities, which is still under consideration. Lastly in Jinjira the Nawab has made a beginning towards fulfilling his promise of opening schools, having "set apart the proceeds of certain taxes to form an Educational Fund," and having appointed a committee and sub-committees for the management and examination of the new schools. The Assistant Political Agent, by whose advice the Nawab has acted, is the President of the committee, and reports that the people, and especially the Mahomedans, show great eagerness to avail themselves of the opportunity for instruction now offered. "A Mussalman Madressa, has been opened in the fortress; three other Mussalman, and three Marathi schools have also been opened in the 3 principal towns of the State. In all there are now 7 schools attended by 508 children."

In the *North-East Division* the Peint State maintains a few schools, but the people are not very desirous of education and much progress cannot be expected at present.

In the *Northern Division* the chief events of the year are the establishment of the Junagadh High School and the reorganization of the Rajkot Training School. The latter event was noticed in paragraph 41, as due to the influence of the Political Agent. The opening of the Junagadh High School is due to the influence of Major Watson who was in charge of the Sorath Prant in 1872-73. The working of the State High Schools has been noticed already, and further particulars regarding the Native States' schools in the Northern Division are added here from Dr. Bühler's report:—

In *Kathiawar* "the total number of schools has risen from 386 to 393. This increase has been effected in the following manner:—

Increase in number of High Schools	...	1
Do. do. Vernacular Scoools	...	9
Total Increase...		10
Decrease in number of Girls' Schools	...	3
Net Increase ...		7

"The attendance at High Schools has risen by 70, at Middle Class Schools by 188, and at Vernacular boys' schools by 1,225.

"In the girls' schools there is a decrease of 107 pupils.

"Under the Vernacular standards 8,206 children against 7,894 last year were examined, and 3,477 passed against 2,795 last year.

"The most urgent educational want of Kathiawar is an Assistant Inspector, who, if possible, should be a European, well acquainted with Gujarati, or a really able graduate of the Bombay University. The province requires now much more attention and care than the Educational Inspector Northern Division can give it without neglecting the schools in the British Districts. I addressed you and the Political Agent on this subject last year. Unfortunately no practical result has been obtained. I shall have the honour to bring the matter forward again this year."

"Two of the three Anglo-Vernacular schools in the *Rewakantha* have been closed, and I do not think it unlikely that the third will have to share the same fate. I have frequently expressed my opposition to small English schools with an inefficient staff and pupils rather pressed into the school than entering it from choice.

"Pupil teachers have been under training at two schools, and I trust that the Political Agent will allow me to transfer them next November to the Training College.

"The Vernacular boys' schools have increased by three and number now 63.

"The number of pupils has risen from 2,459 to 2,734. 1,283 pupils were examined under Vernacular standards and 464 passed. Five pupils passed under the sixth standard. It is the first time that such an event has happened in the Rewa Kanta."

"*Mahi Kanta and Pahlanpur.*—The progress made in this sub-division is very small. In the Mahi Kanta three new Vernacular schools have been opened, in Pahlanpur two. The number of pupils in the Mahi Kanta schools has risen by 86. In Pahlanpur there is a decrease of forty-two children. The latter point has not been explained by the Deputy Educational Inspector."

"In *Kachh* seven new schools have been opened. The schools of all classes with the exception of the girls' schools have larger numbers of pupils on their rolls than last year. The increase in pupils is 107, and the total number 2,412.

"The High School presented 32 boys for examination, of whom 15 passed under the IVth—VIth Standards.

"In the three Middle Class Schools forty boys out of 132 presented were passed. At the 17 Vernacular schools 233 children among 1,165 presented. A considerable expenditure has been incurred on account of school-buildings.

"*The two Cambay Schools* have been efficient during the year. Their returns show an increase of eleven pupils."

In the *Southern Division* the increase in the attendance returns of State schools is a little over 1,000 scholars, half the increase being due to Kolhapur. The progress of the Kolhapur High School has already been noticed, and an equally satisfactory report has been received of the Kolhapur Training School for Vernacular teachers. The Kolhapur schools are generally equal to the schools in the Government districts; but in some of the smaller States a more organized system of supervision is much required. In particular the Government Inspectors had no time to visit the schools in Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kurandwar, Ramdurg and Sangli.

In *Sindh* nothing has yet been heard of the steps which His Highness Mir Ali Morad contemplates with regard to the establishment of schools in his territory.

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

47. The Chief of Sawantwari and the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, who are wards of Government, have continued under the care of the tutors selected for them. The Sawantwari Chief is said to have made good progress and has had the advantage of mixing with companions of his own age during a long visit which he paid to Kolhapur. Of the progress made by the Pant Sachiv, the reports are less satisfactory. A third ward of Government, the Chief of Jawar, is still attending the Poona High School, and is making fair progress in English, although he is backward in other subjects.

The Chiefs of Phaltan and Aund have made arrangements for the education of their sons, and the results are said to be satisfactory.

One of the Deccan Sirdars attends the Poona City School; and six boys, the sons of Jahagirdars, are returned as pupils in the Government English schools at Ahmadnagar and Dhulia. The most intelligent of these six boys comes from the Nizam's country.

In Kolhapur the Maharajah attends the Anglo-Vernacular school, and the Political Agent has brought together four other young Chiefs to be educated with the Maharajah under the supervision of the Assistant to the Agency. There are also 68 boys, the sons of Inamdars, attending the Kolhapur Schools.

At Dharwar the Nawab of Savanur attends the Government Maratha school, and at Belgam three boys of some rank attend the English school. Two others schools in the Southern Division were attended by the sons of Jahagirdars, one of whom lately joined the Deccan College after passing the Matriculation examination.

In the Ahmadabad and Broach Districts, the sons of several people of rank are said to attend the Government schools; and in the Rewa Kanta the sons of the Thakores of Rampur, Mandva, Naswadi, Ohora, Vajiria, Palasni, Bhilodia, Agar, Sihora, and Chaliar, and of their Bhayads attend the schools of their villages, while the Kumvars of Chota, Udepur and Nadode are under private tuition. The Kumvar of Dharampur has also been under a private tutor selected by the Collector of Surat. Many other Chiefs of Gujarat are in the Rajkumar College or the Talukdari School, which are specially noticed below.

The Inspector reports that the Rao of Kachh has appointed a tutor for his children, and that the Kumvar and also the daughter of the Rao have made considerable progress. The Inspector also mentions that nineteen of the Jadeja Bhayads were examined during the year, and that he has received a favourable account of the progress made by a daughter of the Rana of Ghedi.

In Kathiawar the Deputy examined one of the sons of Ala Khachar of Jasdhan, but most of the young Chiefs of the

Province are now collected in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

In Sindh the grandsons of his Highness Mir Shere Mahomed, K.C.S.I., were examined by the Inspector, who recommended that the services of a fresh tutor should be secured, as the boys, though intelligent, had not made the progress which might have been expected.

Rajkumar College.

48. The report of the Rajkumar College was submitted separately, and has since been published together with the orders of Government upon it. The report shows an increase of seven pupils during the year, twelve new boys having joined against five pupils withdrawn. This increase is more than the increase in any previous year, the number on the rolls since the opening of the college being :—

		Number of pupils.
April	1871... ...	12
,,	1872...	17
,,	1873...	22
,,	1874... ...	29

The college owes its origin to the liberality of the Kathiawar Chiefs, but its usefulness is becoming extended beyond the limits of the Province, as five of the new boys who joined in 1873-74 came from out-lying States in the Rewa Kanta, the Mewa Kanta, or Pahlanpur. Government has expressed satisfaction at this fact in the following words :—

> "The Rajkumar College should be considered the regular place of education for the Chiefs of the whole of Gujarat, and for such of their Bhayad as can afford it. And His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, unless there is any special reason to the contrary, Minor Chiefs who are wards of Government should be sent to the college at the age of 9 years. There can be no doubt that the training that the boys will thus receive will be a real benefit, not only to themselves but to the States they will afterwards be called upon to administer; and the Political Officers should use their best influence to the same end with those Chiefs who have sons, so that the boys not under the immediate control of Government may also be sent about the same age."

The Principal gives a list of the twenty-nine boys now under instruction in the order of their classes as under:—

1st Class.

(1.)	Juswunt Singhjee,	Thakore of Limree.
(2.)	Huri Singhjee	of Bhownagar.
(3.)	Man Singhjee,	Raja of Barria.
(4.)	Wakhut Singhjee,	Raja of Loonawada.

2nd Class.

(5.)	Huri Singhjee	of Sechore.
(6.)	Hurbhumjee	of Morvee.
(7.)	Dajee Raj	of Wudhwan.
(8.)	Waghjee,	Thakore of Mowee.

3rd Class.

(9.)	Hussun Mia.	Of Mangrole.
(10.)	Jehangeer Mia.	
(11.)	Ludhoobha	of Rajkot.

4th Class—1st Division.

(12.)	Bhooput Singhjee	of Bheemrad.
(13.)	Juwan Singhjee	of Bhownagar.
(14.)	Ummed Singhjee	of Limree.
(15.)	Wakhut Singhjee	of Wullah.
(16.)	Himmut Singhjee	of Dhrangadhra.
(17.)	Kaloobha	of Wudhwan.
(18.)	Wakhut Singhjee	of Elole.
(19.)	Madhav Singhjee	of Chooda.

2nd Division.

(20.)	Kaloobha	of Lathee.
(21.)	Partap Singhjee,	Raja of Soonth.
(22.)	Ram Walla	of Beelkha
(23.)	Unwar Khan	of Geedud.
(24.)	Ghajeffar Khan	of Manawadar.

3rd Division.

(25.)	Doulut Singhjee	of Dhrole.
(26.)	Bhow Singhjee	of Lathee.
(27.)	Amra Wala	of Beelkha.
(28.)	Rai Singhjee	of Bheemrad.
(29.)	Abhay Singhjee	of Thurad.

Of the progress made by the boys in their studies the reports are very favourable. Mr. Baines, the Acting Inspector Northern Division, visited the college in February, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his examination. He specially praised Hari Singhjee of Bhownagar, and Hari Singhjee of Seehore. In his Annual Report the Principal writes:—

"We are raising the standard of each class gradually, and hope that next year, or the year after, one or two at least of our boys may be able to matriculate. We certainly desire to achieve that end, and there is no reason why it should not be achieved, if only the boys continue their studies. The first class have now read easy histories of India, England, Greece and Rome; and the knowledge possessed by the first two boys of general geography and history is, I think, very respectable. They have also read carefully three plays of Shakespeare, and Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and part of "Marmion." They are good in arithmetic, fair in algebra, and have read four books of Euclid. These remarks do not wholly apply to the third and fourth boys in the first class who have joined the college within the last year. Their general comprehension of the English language enables them to read with the first two boys, but their knowledge in many respects, especially in mathematics and Gujarathi, is not above the level of the second class. They are both, however, very promising boys, and Wakhat Singhjee, the younger of them, is clever and improving.

"The second class have read Kingsley's "Heroes," and Macaulay's "Lays"; and have recently commenced Pope's "Iliad." They have also a fair knowledge of grammar, and are generally good in Gujarathi and arithmetic.

"Kingsley's "Heroes" is very popular with the boys. We think it an easy and excellent class book.

"In the third class Hussun Mia, and Jehangeer Mia, and in the fourth, Bhooput Singhjee, Juwan Singhjee, Wakhat

Singhjee of Wullah, Kaloobha of Wudhwan, Wakhut Singhjee of Elole, Kaloobha of Lathee, Partap Singhjee, Ghajeffur Khan, Amra Wala, Rai Singhjee and Abhay Singhjee are all promising boys."

The first three classes with the smallest numbers and the most advanced pupils, are naturally the most easy to teach. The fourth class, which receives most of the new-comers, is necessarily unequal, and a large staff of teachers is required for the divisions into which the class has to be broken up from time to time.

The strength of the college staff has lately been increased by the addition of a competent teacher of Hindustani and Persian; and provision has also been made for interesting lectures on Physics and Chemistry.

The general conduct of the boys is reported to be good, and a healthy and manly spirit appears to be encouraged by the college rules. The boys "have regularly continued gymnastic exercises and mounted parade on alternate mornings. They have also taken much to cricket, and have played a few matches with small local clubs. Also the moral tone which prevails is a wholesome one. All are very happy together, and the elder boys exercise a very good and respected influence over the younger. The first class as monitors do very well, and help the college to govern itself without any great interference on our part. There is no doubt that the advantages which must result to them from these useful friendships will be great hereafter."

His Excellency in Council has already commended the Principal Mr. Macnaghten, and the Vice Principal Mr. Tarkadkar, who was in charge of the college for more than two months, for their efficient management of the college and for the general progress made during the year. His Excellency also noticed the two chief difficulties of the college, the early withdrawal of pupils on their marriage, and the need of an Endowment Fund to secure the financial position and to extend the usefulness of the institution.

"It is unfortunately the custom at present for young Chiefs to marry at an early age; but a boy's marriage need not interfere with his course of study, and His Excellency in Council would lay it down as a general rule that the college education should be continued to the age of 18. After leaving college it would be well that the young Chiefs should see

something of the other parts of India; and a year spent in travelling would be in every way desirable towards completing their education. 21 has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the Estate may be handed over to the management of a young Chief.

"Reverting to the affairs of the college, it is very important to consider the financial side of the question. Through the liberality of His Highness Tukhut Singhjee of Bhownagar, a beginning has been made in forming an Endowment Fund. And it is hoped that other Chiefs may follow this good example. But it must be borne in mind that the institution now depends for its maintenance entirely upon the fees received from the pupils, so that a prudent economy should be exercised and fresh expenses should not be incurred without careful consideration. In order that Government may be able to estimate how far the present number of pupils and consequently the existing income is likely to be maintained, each of the Political Agents in Gujarat should forward a statement showing for the next five years what boys will in each year reach an age suitable for joining the college. It is important that the fees should not be so high as to exclude boys in other respects suitable by birth and position. And Government regret to observe that in two instances boys have been removed on the expenses being found too heavy for them. But it is hoped that those Durbars that can afford it will occasionally assist promising boys among their Bhayad so as to enable them to attend the college. For it would manifestly be for the credit as well as for the advantage of a young Chief to have about him educated young kinsmen as his companions and advisers."

The liberal gift of His Highness Tukhut Singhjee mentioned in the last paragraph, was a present of Rs. 30,000 on his leaving the college after a residence of more than three years. Tukhut Singhjee was the first pupil who entered the college in 1871, and "throughout his career his conduct and influence have always been very good, and he is remembered among his school-fellows with sincere esteem."

Talukdari School, Ahmadabad.

49. A separate Report on the Ahmadabad School for the sons of Talukdars has already been submitted, and in reply Government expressed approval of the proceedings reported. A more precise and definite

aim has been given to the school by the introduction of the Government standards; and a sound education in the Vernacular is in future to be the first object of the school. After the first four Vernacular standards have been completed, the best pupils will be allowed to take up English as an extra subject; and those who succeed in the study of English will be sent to the Government High School for further instruction. It is hoped that a spirit of emulation may thus be encouraged.

At present the chief difficulties of the school are the tendency of the pupils to overstay leave, and the inequality of the classes under instruction. On the first point the assistance of the Settlement Officer has been asked; and to meet the second difficulty, which is equally felt by the Rajkumar College, arrangements have been made for the strengthening of the teaching staff.

The Inspector has paid great attention to the school, having examined it twice during the year, and having in consultation with the head master fixed the tasks to be prescribed for each pupil. At the examination 14 boys appeared, and the results were on the whole more satisfactory than those reported in 1872-73.

Educational and General Literature.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

50. References to the Vernacular Committees have been frequent, and during the last portion of the year under report the Translators have had more work than usual, as the various recommendations of the Book Committee appointed by Government necessitated the revision of many of our school books and the preparation of several new text-books. The advice of the gentlemen who kindly consent to serve on the Committees is most valuable, and with this assistance the Educational Department will be able to effect improvements in the books sanctioned for school use. But the preparation of suitable text books is everywhere a difficult matter, and time and combined and patient labour are required for the successful completion of the task.

In the work of his office the Marathi Translator includes the completion of the Second Edition of "Candy's English-Marathi Dictionary," which is now ready for sale, and the revision and correction of nine school books carried through

the Press. The same officer also submitted reports on the merits of 23 publications offered for Government patronage or for school use, and superintended the work of the Gurus attached to his office and employed in the preparation of certain Marathi publications. The Gujarathi Translator has been employed in compiling a manual of Modern History and in translating an elementary work on Astronomy. He has also revised three school books, corrected the proofs of 8 manuals republished during the year, and reported on the merits of 30 works submitted for patronage. The Kanarese Translator was on leave for 3 months; but during the remainder of the year he with his assistant finished 4 chapters of a Kanarese grammar for the higher standards, and began translations of a manual on European History, and of "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare." He also revised 4 school books, reported on 4 publications submitted for patronage, and corrected the proofs of 3 school books printed during the year.

The Sindhi Translator has "completed the 5th Sindhi reading book, and made considerable progress in the 6th book;" and his assistant translated part of three geographical and historical text books. The gentlemen who serve on the Vernacular Committee revised the first reading book, selected translators for the English books which are to be translated into Sindhi, and examined and reported on a number of manuscripts of more or less value as school or library books.

School Papers.

51. The school papers in English, Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese and Sindhi have been issued as usual throughout the year. These papers afford a cheap means of publishing departmental orders; and disseminate a great deal of interesting and useful information. The Sindhi paper is the only periodical written in Sindhi, and appears to have a large circulation with the general public as well as with school-masters.

Bombay Sanskrit Series.

52. The Bombay Sanskrit Series, edited by Dr. Bühler and Dr. Kielhorn, has been enriched by the following new numbers published during the year:—'No. X. The *Dasákumára-charita* of Dandin, edited with critical and explanatory notes by Dr. Bühler, Part I."

"No XI. The *Nitisataka* and *Vairâgya Sátaka* of Bhartrihari, with extracts from two Sanskrit commentaries, edited with notes by K. T. Telang, M.A."

"No. XII. Nâgojîbhatta's Paribhâshendusékhara, Part II., edited and explained by Dr. Kielhorn. Translation and notes."

"The first two of these contain new critical editions of works which had been published previously both in India and in Europe;" and No. XII is the fourth and last number of Dr. Kielhorn's edition of Nâgojîbhatta's difficult and famous grammatical work, the publication of which was sanctioned by Sir A. Grant. "A new and revised edition has also been published of No. V. Panchatantra I. edited with notes by Dr. Kielhorn."

"Owing to a reduction of the printing charges the numbers published during the year are sold at lower prices than those published in former years."

The work of the learned editors and of the authors who contribute to their series, can be fully appreciated only by a few European and Native Scholars; but a curious instance has lately been brought to my notice of the almost reverential regard at times paid to the text of a work as settled in our Bombay Series. It will be remembered that the text of the Paribhâ-shendusékhara was published in 1863 as a number of the Bombay Series. The Bombay text was published after a very careful collation of various original manuscripts; but the same text has lately been reprinted from the Bombay copy and published as a work of his own by a Calcutta gentleman, named Târânâtha Tarkavachaspati.

This Calcutta text is in every particular (except so far as regards a number of typographical errors for which the Calcutta printer must be responsible) exactly the same as the Bombay text; so that even misprints, errors, and wrong references which occur in the Bombay text, and which were pointed out lately in the last number of the translation of the Paribhâ-shendusékhara (Bombay Series), are religiously reproduced in Târânâtha's edition, which appears as an original work and makes no mention of the Bombay text from which it has been so faithfully copied.

Dakshina Fund.

53. The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,381-13-0; and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bramins	3,597	2	6
Allowances to Teachers and Students	12,985	7	4
Rewards to Authors	1,035	0	0
Prize Committee Examiner, and Accountant	2,764	3	2
Total ...	20,381	13	0

The Committee awarded a prize of Rs. 200 to Mr. G. R. Bhagvat, M.A., for a Marathi poem on "India as it was, and as it is"; a prize of Rs. 100 to Mr. K. B. Marathi, B.A., for a Marathi Essay on "The Nature of a Novel and a Drama"; a prize of Rs. 150 to Mr. P. G. Parkhe for a Marathi poem on "The Six Seasons"; a prize of Rs. 25 to Mr. G. S. Godshe for a satirical poem on "Hindu Beggars"; and a prize of Rs. 200 to Mr. K. G. Natu for a free translation of "Julius Cæsar." Other compositions were rejected, except ten still under consideration. A reward of Rs. 360 was also paid to Mr. K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., for an edition of a Sanskrit work called *Bhartrihari Sátakas*. The sum entered as allowances to Bramins was paid at Poona; and the charges for teachers and students were paid in the Arts Colleges of Poona and Bombay, and in the Poona Training Colleges and girls' schools.

Encouragement and Gratis Funds.

54. The expenditure on account of the Funds for the encouragement of literature and for the presentation of books gratis was larger than usual, owing to the payment of Rs. 9,600 for the second volume of Tukaram's "Abhangs" ordered some years back. Besides this item the total expenditure of Rs. 22,307-7-3 included Rs. 1,000 for copies of a Persian translation of Malcolm's "History of Persia," Rs. 2,400 to Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji for his labours on the index of the Yásna, Rs. 1,120 for 3,000 copies of a Gujarathi work called *Dashama Skandha*, Rs. 660 for 200 copies of Dr. Bhau Daji's edition of "Kalidasa's *Kumara-Sambhava*," and minor grants for some 40 publications of smaller size or lower price.

The college and many of the school libraries were presented with copies of such of these works as were likely to be of use. Copies were also sent to the various libraries registered throughout the country as worthy of such assistance. The number of these libraries is now :—

Central Division	20
North-East Division	5
Northern Division...	23
Southern Division...	9
Sindh	5
Total ...	62

Search for Sanskrit MSS.

55. Dr. Bühler went on a three months' tour in Rajputana and visited Jodhpur, Jesalmir, Bikaner and Bhatner. He appears to have been particularly successful in Jesalmir and Bikaner. In the former town he gained access to the ancient library of the Aswal Jainas, which enjoys a great reputation among Native scholars on account of its supposed extent and importance.

Dr. Bühler says regarding it :—" According to the catalogue, which was made in Samvat 1847 or A.D. 1791, the Bhandar (library) then contained 420 MSS. The real number must however have been somewhat greater, as I found that in five or six cases the cataloguer has left out a portion of the contents of the Pothis before him, and that he has not taken into account huge fragments, especially those written on palm leaves. Most of the MSS. mentioned in the catalogue are still in existence. A few only, but among them some very important items, are not now traceable. The MSS. which are now found in the Bhandar belong to three classes. The first consists of palm leaf MSS. the oldest of which is dated Samvat 1160 or A. D. 1104, while the youngest belongs to the beginning of the 15th century. To the second class belong a number of very old and beautiful paper MSS. dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, which, according to the special lists accompanying them, are Native offerings given by rich pilgrims. The third class contains modern paper MSS. which formerly were the property of monks who died at Jesalmir without spiritual descendants.

" It might be expected that a Jaina collection like the Jesalmir Brihajjûânakosha (great store-house of learning) would

be composed entirely of religious books of the sect to which it belongs. But that is by no means the case. Fully one-third of the MSS. contain Braminical or profane works by Jaina authors.

"Of religious works of the Jaina sect, there are several sets of the forty-five Agamas of the Svetambava Jainas with commentaries, a large number of the well-known hymns, lives of the saints and devotional manuals, but only about a dozen really important old works. The real value of the Bhandar for the Sanskritist lies in its MSS. of Braminical works. These contain chiefly poetry, rhetorics, Nyâya, Sâmkhya, and metrics. Among the first we have MSS. dating from the 12th and 13th centuries of five dramas: the Murari, the Prabadhachandrodaya, the Mudrârâkshasa, the Nâgânanda and the Venisamhâra, a Naishadhîya dated A. D. 1322, together with a fragment of a commentary by Vidhyâdhara, a Raghuvamsa, belonging probably to the 14th century, two copies of the Bhattikâvya, written on palm leaves, a palm MSS. of Subandha's "Vâsavâdatta," and a paper MSS. of Bâna's "Chandêsâtaka" with a very full commentary. Besides there are three larger poems which were hitherto supposed to be lost, the Gandavadhasâra, a Prakrit poem by Upendra Haripâlita, the Vikrâmankakâvya of Bilhana and the Chakrapanikavya of Lakshmidhara. The first-named two poems possess a particular interest because they are historical. The Gandavadhasâra records the defeat of a King of Ganda by King Yasovarman. The Vikramankakâvya gives the history of the famous Châlukya prince of Kalyâna, Vikramâdityadeva, surnamed Tribhuvana Malla (A. D. 1076-1127) and of his predecessors. It contains also an account of the family and of the adventures of its author, Bilhana."

Dr. Bühler has made arrangements to obtain copies of all the important new works found in this library. He thinks also that careful collations of all the old Braminical MSS. should be made, as the present editions are based on much later and less trustworthy MSS.

The total number of MSS. copied or purchased in Rajputana is upwards of two hundred. Besides these, thirty MSS. have been acquired in Gujarat. Several of these MSS. have been lent to Sanskritists in India and in Europe; and Dr. Bühler has an edition of the Vikramankakâvya in the Press.

Changes in the Staff during the Year.

56. The Department was in my charge for most of the year under report; but during my absence on privilege leave Dr. Kielhorn was in charge, and afterwards Mr. Peile returned to the office for a short time before taking leave to England. Since the close of the year under report Mr. Peile has been permanently appointed to Kathiawar, and has therefore finally ended his connection with the Department. Mr. Peile was appointed Director in 1868 and took charge of the appointment in April 1869. He now carries away with him the best wishes of all officers in the Department, who found in him a worthy successor to Sir Alexander Grant.

Other changes in the year which have not yet been mentioned are given below by Divisions :—

In the *Central Division* Colonel Waddington was absent for a time on privilege leave, and the Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan was appointed to act for him. Of his Deputies, Colonel Waddington reports as follow :— "In Tanna the Deputy Rao Saheb Bhikaji Ramchandra Mande, being transferred to the Revenue Department as a probationary Mamlutdar in March 1874, was succeeded by Mr. Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A. In Ratnagiri I have to record the death in December 1873 of Mr. Shivram Bhasker Kané, Assistant Deputy Inspector, one of the ablest and most experienced Vernacular masters in my Division, who had only been raised to the rank of Assistant Deputy in July 1872. He was succeeded by Mr. Bapu Sonsawant, then head master Vernacular School No. II. at Ratnagiri."

In the *North-East Division* Mr. Draper was for some time on privilege leave, and the Rao Saheb Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar acted for him. Mr. Talekar's place at Nagar was taken by Mr. Govind Keshav Sabday. The Nasik Deputy, Mr. V. V. Gurjar, was dismissed late in the year for certain proceedings of his while Deputy at Kaladgi. In place of Mr. Gurjar, Mr. R. V. Oke acted for some time until relieved by the Rao Saheb B. B. Limayé transferred to Nasik from Belgam.

In the *Northern Division*, during the absence of Dr. Bühler, first on special duty and then on privilege leave, Mr. Baines, C.S., acted as Educational Inspector from December the 18th

to March the 9th. Mr. Baines then proceeded to England on sick leave, and his place was taken by Mr. Giles until Dr. Bühler's return. The only other change was the appointment of Mr. Harivalabh Mulji as Assistant Deputy, Ahmedabad and Kaira, in place of Mr. Hargovindas Kantavala transferred to the Training College, Rajkot.

In the *Southern Division*, Mr. F. Fleet, C.S., was absent for a time on privilege leave, Mr. G. MacCorkell, C.S., acting for him. On the return of Mr. W. A. Russell from leave, Mr. Fleet reverted to the Revenue Department. The only other change of importance was the appointment of the Rao Saheb P. V. Chintamanpetkar as Deputy, Belgam, in place of Mr. Limayé transferred to Nasik.

In *Sindh* Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., was absent for some time on privilege leave, his place being taken by Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S. The province has lately suffered a great loss by the death of the Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath. On this the Inspector remarks :—

"The Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath, formerly Deputy Educational Inspector in Sindh, left Karachi on 21st July 1873 to proceed to Poona to serve on a Committee appointed to examine into the school books used in the Bombay Presidency. While there he was transferred to an acting appointment of Educational Inspector in Mysore. There unfortunately his health, which was considerably impaired before he left Sindh, gave way, and he was obliged to go to his native place in the neighbourhood of Bombay, where, to the great sorrow of all who had been fortunate enough to be acquainted with him during his long and honourable career in this province, he died on the 22nd of March 1874."

The Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya has worked for many years with zeal and self-sacrifice for the advancement of education in Sindh, and his name will long be remembered in the province. A subscription has been set on foot to raise some memorial to his memory, and the new building now in course of erection for the Anglo-Vernacular school at Karachi is to be called after his name.

In place of Mr. Vaidya the Rao Saheb Alumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A., has been temporarily appointed Deputy at Karachi.

Inspectors' Returns of Examination.

57. The general result of the examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix F. Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the 5th English and 6th Vernacular standards, candidates were passed at the zilla examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under :—

	1st Class Certificate 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificate 6th Vernacular Standard.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division	354	155	1,222	396
North-East do.	118	67	473	161
Northern do.	56	13	293	40
Southern do.	151	59	516	156
*Sindh do.	13	11	48	38
Total.....	692	305	2,552	791

The number of successful candidates has risen from 227 to 305 for the first class and from 540 to 791 for the second class certificate.

Colonel Waddington reports favourably of the work of his Deputies, and especially so of those in Poona, Sattara and Bombay. Of the North-East and Southern Divisions there is nothing particular to record. Of the Northern Division Dr. Bühler remarks :—

"Among the Vernacular schools all those in the British territory, which had been open long enough in order to promise results, have been examined by the Deputy Inspectors and their assistants. In the Political Districts fifty-one schools have been left unexamined in Kathiawar, and seventeen in Kachh. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Kachh, who was also head master of the High School and is now tutor to the children of the Mahárão, is perhaps not to be blamed for his omission. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Kathiawar, who is assisted by three Sub-Deputies, is not free from blame, though during his travelling season some extra work was thrown on him."

* In Sindh the 5th Standard is as yet the highest Vernacular Standard.

Of Sindh Mr. Fulton remarks :—

"Of the 213 Government schools in Sindh 16 remained unexamined at the end of the year. Of these ten were Vernacular boys' schools, 9 of which had been recently opened, while one (that at Gadra) was not examined for want of time owing to the Deputy Educational Inspector of Haidarabad not having conducted his tour in a sufficiently systematic manner. Three girls' schools and two night schools were not regularly examined, as they could produce no pupils prepared under the standards; and the Female Normal School also remained without being subjected to a regular examination, having been lately opened and the girls not being sufficiently prepared. All these schools, however, which are entered as "unexamined," were, with the exception of the one at Gadra, frequently visited when the pupils were questioned orally. My absence on leave prevented me from taking so much part in the examination of the English teaching schools which are mostly examined before the beginning of the travelling season, as I should have liked to have done. Whilst on tour I visited about 65 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular, Vernacular and girls' schools scattered through the district, in all of which I held short oral examinations. This enabled me to inspect the work of all three Deputy Inspectors, and I came to the conclusion that Rao Saheb Pribdas and Khan Saheb Myan Mahomed are both rather lenient in their method of examining. They get through their work much more quickly than does Rao Saheb Alumal, but the results arrived at by the latter are more trustworthy. I had to call his attention, however, to the absolute necessity of furnishing the masters with copies of the marks immediately after an examination was over, and of looking over papers before undertaking any other work; but a little more experience will of course enable him to get through his work with more facility."

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department, &c.

58. The chief Resolutions of the year will be found in Appendix G. These Resolutions are :—

No. 364, Educational Department, dated 9th April 1873 regarding the power of the Local Government over appointments in the Graded List.

Notification dated 17th June 1873, General Department, sanctioning amended rules for the examination of European Educational Officers in the Vernacular and Classical languages of India.

No. 1076, Educational Department, sanctioning an alteration in the number of terms required for the First Examination in Arts.

No. 277 A.—450, Public Works Department, dated 21st October 1874, sanctioning revised rules with regard to the construction and repair of Educational buildings.

Conclusion.

59. The Inspectors in their Reports give long lists of the names of Government officers and private gentlemen from whom they have received valuable assistance during the year. I am happy to say that these lists are of such length, that it is impossible to print them without adding considerably to the bulk of this Report, which I have been ordered to reduce as much as possible.

But before closing this Report I must express my thanks to the higher officers of the Department, and in particular to the Inspectors of the Northern Division and of Sindh for the many valuable suggestions they have made and carried into effect from time to time; and I must add that the Inspector of the North-East Division has undertaken a great addition to his inspection work, as the aided schools of Bombay have been transferred to him for examination.

I also tender my thanks to Dr. Kielhorn for assistance rendered by him in questions of Oriental scholarship, and in other matters of educational importance; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the services of the Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai, the Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, and the Rao Saheb Chanbasappa Baslingappa, as members of the Book Committee which was assembled in Poona during the monsoon of 1873.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, December 17th, 1874.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Report of Dr. Cook, Acting Principal, Grant Medical College, 1873-74.

Alterations in the courses of Lectures.—A slight alteration has been made in the arrangement of the courses of lectures, which will, I trust, be found of benefit to both the students and the professors.

The course of ophthalmic medicine and surgery, which was formerly taught in the summer, has been transferred to the winter session, and the lectures on the diseases of women and children have been dissevered from the midwifery course and are now delivered during the longer winter session. This will avoid the difficulty occasioned by the crowding of a long course of lectures into the short summer session, and afford better opportunity for the assimilation of the facts included in this very important subject.

Additions to the course of Hygiene.—The course of lectures on hygiene has been supplemented by a short course of six lectures on meteorology. In these I have attempted to supply a want which has been greatly felt. The collection of meteorological data rests very greatly in the hands of members of the subordinate medical service, to whom are entrusted usually the reading of the various instruments, and the records of the data collected. Many also hold independent charges, and, scattered as they are over the face of the country, have opportunities for the collection of much important matter. To all students of hygiene, however, some knowledge of the science of meteorology is essential. The various elements which make up what we term the climate of a country have, it will hardly be doubted, an important bearing on the health of the people; and some understanding of the laws which govern them, and the modes in which they affect health, is essential to the proper application of "preventive medicine." In Bengal there is a Registrar General of Meteorological data and an expensive staff of observers. I am not advocating the adoption of this system here; but I am attempting, if possible, to render available for scientific results the enormous mass of meteorological returns annually collected, by educating the observer to critical and scientific observation, and by thus commencing at the beginning to lay the foundation for useful and substantial work.

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Denomination of Scholarships.—At a common room held in April last it was decided that the rules regarding the award of scholarships gained in the college examinations required amendment, inasmuch as by the system in force as a student could only hold one scholarship, and as such was nominally given for proficiency in a particular subject, it frequently happened that the best student being proficient in several subjects the designation of the prize ceased to be applicable.

It was at first decided that a student should be permitted to hold as many scholarships as he might be able to gain; but on further consideration, it was thought preferable to restrict, as before, the tenure of the prizes, but to award them "for general proficiency in the subjects taught during the session," and to endorse the certificate given, with a statement of the place held by the student in the class examination in which he had most distinguished himself.

Government Resolution regarding the admission of Sub-Assistant Surgeons into the Service.—During the year a Government order has been published limiting the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Subordinate Medical Department to 35, and directing that in future nominations should only be made to fill vacancies from the graduates who pass in the first class at the degree examination, or, in the event of there being no first class men, from the best qualified of the second class.

The effect of this regulation will, I think, be rather advantageous than otherwise on the medical graduates of the University.

It will do much to counteract that feeling of dependency on Government support, which pervades so largely this, as well as the other, classes of students who have been educated at the Government expense; and will substitute for it a manly and independent spirit, and a reliance on themselves, which cannot but have a beneficial influence on members of this, as well as other professions. There is one disadvantage under which the newly graduated student of medicine labours here, which is not experienced by his English fellow-student: that of the difficulty of immediately finding some occupation for his talents and energy. The field of labour is already to a large extent occupied by men of standing and experience, and his youth and inexperience operate unfavourably on his attempts to establish himself. In England the very general practice is for the young graduate to act as assistant to some senior member of the profession, until he has acquired that aspect of maturity which is essential to enable him to gain the confidence of his patients, the which skill and scientific knowledge, as yet unexercised, cannot alone command.

I trust that this system of mutual help may speedily be commenced here, and that the senior Native members of the profession will thus extend a helping hand to the younger men—a measure which, I feel assured, will do much to remedy some grievances which have begun to be sources of ill-feeling in Bombay.

Clinical Classes.—The clinical teaching in the wards of the J. J. Hospital is undoubtedly one of the most important elements of instruction afforded by this institution. The practical application of surgical knowledge is taught in the clinical surgical wards by the Senior and Second Surgeons to all the English classes of students, while the Vernacular classes are similarly instructed by the teacher of surgery. The senior English students are daily taught by the first Physician in the Edinburgh clinical medical ward, and the junior matriculated students and the whole of the student apprentices, receive their bed-side instruction in the second clinical medical ward under the guidance of the second Physician. In Dr. Hojel (whose services I regret to think we may soon lose) these students have had a most painstaking, efficient, and scientific teacher, and one who has allowed no opportunity to pass by without evoking such valuable practical instruction as each case was capable of affording.

It is satisfactory to know that these and the other special wards of the hospital are provided with every appliance for the scientific study and diagnosis of disease which modern medicine affords, and that in this respect we are in no way behind the English schools of medicine.

* * * * *

Anatomical and Materia Medica Museums.—The improvements inaugurated in the museum, by my predecessor, have, under the able management of Dr. Gray, been completed during the year. The whole pathological collection has been cleaned and remounted, and many of the natural history specimens have been renovated. Sixty-two pathological preparations, illustrating the changes wrought by disease in human structure, have been added. The natural history department has been enriched by a collection of corals, a number of snakes and lizards, and 11 fishes of the Indian seas. Dr. Gray has also filled the new botanical cases with a series of interesting objects with which to illustrate his botanical lectures.

The materia medica collection has also received important additions from the Professor, Dr. Dymock, who, in his position as Medical Storekeeper, has extended opportunities of supplying the wants of this department. I would specially mention a series of specimens illustrating the adulterations and spurious imitations of some important drugs which are offered for sale as genuine in the Bombay market.

APPENDIX B.

Provisional Rules dependent on the sufficiency of Local Funds for the partial payment by results of Masters in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, whether Sindhi, Gujarathi, or Marathi.

I.—Rs. 10 of the salaries of head masters of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, Rs. 5 of the salaries of head masters of Vernacular schools whose pay is not less than Rs. 15 per mensem, and Rs. 3 of the salaries of head masters of Vernacular schools whose pay is less than Rs. 15 per mensem, and of all assistant masters in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools shall be liable to fluctuation, *i.e.*, head and assistant masters shall draw as their fixed salaries Rs. 10, Rs. 5, or Rs. 3 less than the pay allowed for the appointment or grade to which they are attached.

II.—In return for this deduction they shall receive every month $\frac{1}{12}$th part of a grant made for each boy who passes at the Annual Examination, according to the scale prescribed in Appendix A. Where there are two or more masters in a school, the grant shall be divided between them in the same ratio which the deductions, made from their respective salaries under Rule I, bear to one another. Provided that in no case shall the fluctuating salary admit of fractions of a rupee. If, after making the above computation, a fraction would occur in the monthly salary of less value than 8 annas, no allowance shall be made on account of it; but if the fraction equal or exceed 8 annas in value, it shall be treated as one rupee.

III.—These rules shall apply to all teachers whose salaries are not less than Rs. 8 per mensem, and their substantive salaries (chargeable with Pension Funds) shall consist of their fixed and fluctuating salaries added together. No pupil teachers will be allowed, except under peculiar circumstances.

IV.—Masters of Branch Schools (*i.e.*, schools under the supervision of the head masters of a neighbouring Vernacular school, which do not teach higher than Vernacular Standard III), shall be treated as assistant masters for the purposes of Rule I., but, with the exception of $\frac{1}{12}$th, which shall go to the head master under whose supervision they are placed, they shall receive the whole of the grant made to their school.

V.—The foregoing rules shall not affect the pay of any master transferred or appointed to any school during the eight months immediately preceding the examination (whose share in the grant will lapse to Educational Funds); but absence on leave will not exempt a master from the rules.

VI.—The foregoing rules shall not apply to girls' schools unless specially extended to them, nor to schools which have not been in existence at least 18 months previous to the examination.

VII.—Under very special circumstances pointed out by the Deputy Educational Inspector, the Inspector may exempt particular schools from the operation of these rules.

VIII.—All changes in the salaries of masters shall be made on the 1st of April of each year, and at no other time.

IX.—When the examination of a school is concluded, the Deputy Educational Inspector shall prepare with his own hand a certificate in the form given in Appendix B, if possible, in the presence of the master. No boy on behalf of whom a grant has been made in any school (or would have been made, had these rules been in force,) may be examined a second time in any subject in the same or in any lower standard. No boy who has once been examined in any Anglo-Vernacular Standard may subsequently be examined under a Vernacular Standard, nor may a boy be examined during the same year in both a Vernacular and any Anglo-Vernacular Standard. Any master who presents a boy for examination in contravention of this rule shall be liable to dismissal.

X.—These rules shall come into force on the 1st April 1874, and all other rules on the same subject are hereby cancelled.

E. M. H. FULTON,

Educational Inspector in Sindh.

Appendix A.

The following is the scale of grants prescribed :—
For each boy who passes fully under—

Anglo-Vernacular Standard.....	III	Rs. 7
	II	Rs. 6½
	I	Rs. 6
Vernacular Standard	VI	Rs. 5
	V	Rs. 4½
	IV	Rs. 4
	III	Rs. 3
	II	Rs. 2
	I	Rs. 1½

2. Half the above allowance shall be made for boys who fail in one compulsory head.

3. An allowance of one rupee shall be made for each boy who passes in an extra subject (Persian, or, in some cases Sindhi,) having also passed in three compulsory heads.

4. An allowance of one rupee shall be made for each boy, who, after passing the examination in a Vernacular school, goes from it to an Anglo-Vernacular school to learn English. On this point the master of the Vernacular school must petition the Deputy Educational Inspector, having previously obtained a certificate on the subject from the master of the Anglo-Vernacular school, who must also certify his belief that the boy really intends to remain in his school to learn English.

E. M. H. FULTON,
Educational Inspector in Sindh.

Appendix B.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Date of Examination

School ,Taluka

Standard.	No. of Boys fully passed.	No. passed in three heads.	No. who having passed in three heads passed in extra subject.	Total Rupees.
Anglo-Vernacular Standard.... III				
II				
I				
Vernacular Standard..... VI				
V				
IV				
III				
II				
I				
			Total Rupees..	
* Add.—Allowance for boys sent to an Anglo-Vernacular school..				
			Total Rupees..	

* The certificate is not to be delayed for want of necessary information, as this line can, on the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, be filled in at a later period in the Inspector's Office.

Names of the Masters.	Pay of grade or appointment.	Date of appointment to the School.

I hereby certify that the above statements are in my own handwriting, and I believe them to be absolutely correct. I have compared the names of the boys examined this year with those examined last year, and otherwise have made careful inquiry, and I believe that no boy has been presented for examination in contravention of Rule IX.

Deputy Educational Inspector's Office,
187 . } *Deputy Educational Inspector, Sub-Division.*

APPENDIX C.

RULES FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, SINDH.

I. The Educational Inspector in Sindh will keep a list of Indigenous Schools to be examined, and will regulate the number on the list according to the means at his disposal.

II. These schools shall be examined once in each financial year, and shall receive grants at the following rates:—

For Boys.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Standard I.	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	2 0 0
,, II.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
,, III.	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	7 0 0

For girls double the above for the 1st year after the school has been registered.

III. No boy or girl may be examined under the heads of more than one standard in one year, nor may any boy or girl who has passed the 2nd head in any standard in one year be examined under the same standard in the following year.

IV. Instruction in Sindhi is essential, and no grant will be given in respect of any boy or girl who fails in this subject according to the standard by which he or she is examined. In all other subjects instruction is voluntary and left to the discretion of the master.

V. The schoolmaster will be obliged to keep a register of names showing the daily attendance. Printed forms will be furnished free of cost on application to the Deputy Inspector. No other records need be kept by the master, but he is recommended to preserve the copy furnished to him of the marks awarded at the examination and all papers connected with the grant given to him.

VI. At the time of the examination the Deputy Inspector, or other Examining Officer, will satisfy himself by verbal inquiry in the village, and by comparison with the result of previous examinations, that the boy or girl has attended the school pretty regularly for at least three months in the year immediately preceding the examination and has not passed an examination before under the same standard either in a Government or a private school.

VII. The decision of the Examiner on the above point is final.

VIII. The Inspector may remove from his list any school, as he may think advisable.

IX. In addition to the grant mentioned above, girls' schools entered in the Inspector's list, which appear to have an average attendance of over 15 girls, will receive Rs. 2 per mensem to assist the master in buying books, &c.

X. No interference in the arrangements of the school will take place.

STANDARDS FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Max. marks.	min.		Standard I.
100	33	1	*Arithmetic*—Multiplication-table up to 10 × 10; Notation up to 100.
100	33	2	*Sindhi.*
50	12		*Reading.*—Sindhi 1st Book.
50	12		*Writing.*—Syllables.
100	33	3	*Persian.*
50	12		*Reading.*—Aghaz Farsi and Panduamah Saadi.
50	12		*Writing.*—Syllables.

Standard II.

100	33	1	*Arithmetic.*—Multiplication-table up to 20 × 20 ; notation up to 1,000 ; sums in addition and subtraction of not more than three figures ; multiplication and division of not more than 3 figures by a number less than 30.
100	33	2	*Sindhi.*
50	12		*Reading.*—2nd Departmental Book with understanding of the part read. Poetry to be understood and repeated.
50	12		*Writing*—to dictation easy words.
100	33	3	*Persian.*
50	12		*Reading.*—Mufid-ul-Talbin with translation into Sindhi, and conjugation of verbs.
50	12		*Writing.*—Easy words to dictation.
100	33	4	*Geography.*—Knowledge of what a map is. Geography of Sindh. Boundaries, mountains, river- and towns to be pointed out.

Standard. III.

100	33	1	*Arithmetic.*—More difficult sums in four simple rules.
100	33	2	*Sindhi.*
50	12		*Reading.*—Whole of 3rd Book with understanding of the part read, and meaning of the words.
50	12		*Writing*—to dictation two or three sentences from the book read, a full writing book to be shown.
100	33	3	*Persian.*
50	12		*Reading.*—Gulistan Bab I. Insha Farsi, Panduamah Attar, and complete conjugation of verbs.
50	12		*Writing.*—to dictation, two or three sentences from the book read.
100	33	4	*Geography*—Definitions—Geography of the Presidency, neighbouring provinces, mountains, rivers, Native States, zillas, towns, ports, &c., to be pointed out on the map, and their significance explained.

APPENDIX D.

Extract from the Report of the Educational Inspector Central Division on his Female Training Schools.

As reported last year the students of the old Female Normal School in Bombay were transferred to the Alexandra Institution. This arrangement did not, however, meet with the approval of the higher authorities, and under orders from you notice was given to the managers that it would be put an end to from the end of the year under report. Subsequently the Local Government agreed to continue till 31st December next the subsidy given under this arrangement. There were 6 Government scholars attending the Institution at the commencement of the year. These were most irregular in their attendance, and the head mistress appeared quite unable to check this irregularity. In July one, and in December two others absented themselves altogether. The first left Bombay, and the other two, having lost their father, were removed by their guardian, who declined to allow their further attendance. I examined the three others in February, and found that they had made fair progress in English, and that two would be qualified to take charge of Anglo-Vernacular or English girls' schools, if any such existed. But in their own language their attainments were so limited that I was quite unable to give them certificates of qualification for Government employ. I found, too, that they had no intention of keeping to their agreements, or accepting appointments out of Bombay. One had married, and her husband entirely objected to her employment as a teacher except in Bombay, and the other two refused appointments offered them. It is possible that their services may be required in some of the private girls' schools, though up to this time negotiations with this object have failed. Experience has, I think, amply shown that a Female Normal school in Bombay cannot be reckoned on or supply teachers for Vernacular schools in the Mofussil, and I hink any funds available for this purpose would be better spent on the school at Ahmadabad.

The Female Normal School at Poona has had the benefit of the very efficient supervision of Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter throughout the year, and has made good progress. At the annual inspection taken by me in October, four of the students being found qualified for appointments either as mistresses of independent schools or assistants, were appointed to the different female schools in the City of Poona. I am glad to be able to report that there are now no male teachers employed in any of the Government Female schools in the City of Poona. Mrs. Mitchell is now endeavouring to obtain the services of females to replace the male servants employed in escorting the little girls to and from

their schools. It is hoped that when none but women are employed in connection with these schools, the girls will be allowed to remain longer under tuition. The results of my inspection were generally satisfactory; but two women, who had been 2½ and 3 years under training, were found so unpromising that it was thought well to discharge them at once. The Modi writing of the students was their weak point; to remedy this a special writing-master has now been appointed.

Besides the regular students I examined under the III Anglo-Vernacular Standard three of the women who were last year appointed mistresses of Vernacular schools in Poona, and who had in their spare hours continued their studies under Mrs. Mitchell. The progress they had made was very creditable both to teachers and taught. Two of these women have since been appointed to the charge of schools at a distance from Poona, one at Satara and the other at Bhewndy. But I regret to add that the one sent to Satara, though she took up her appointment, was at once obliged to leave on sick certificate for 6 months. The other has been steadily at work since her appointment.

At the close of the year there were 21 paid students, including a candidate class of 3. Mrs. Mitchell reports that there is no lack of applications for admission, but she now admits none till they have been some time in the practising school and she has been able to make full inquiries regarding them, their friends and home influences. Mrs. Mitchell reports favourably of the female assistant teacher appointed last year, and describes her as very able and painstaking. The students take a considerable part in the teaching of the practising school. It would be very desirable to obtain better accommodation for the school. The hired building now occupied is much out of repair, and is in a close and confined situation.

APPENDIX E.

Being an extract from the Director's Report to Government on Schools for Europeans and Eurasians, &c.

14. *Number of the European and Eurasian population.*—The Sanitary Commissioner is unable to give me the exact figures for children, as "in the Census Returns for nationality the totals are given for sex only, without reference to age, and in the return for ages nationality is not shown."—Nor can the figures for towns be given, as the returns for towns show the

people "by sex and religions but not by nationality." The returns which follow must therefore be considered as only approximately true, being obtained "by finding the proportion between the number of Christian children and the total of Christians, and applying the rates to the totals of Europeans and Eurasians."—

The figures given by the Sanitary Commissioner are as under :—

	Total population according to Census.			Estimate of Children.								
				Under 6 years.			Between 6 and 12.			Between 12 and 18.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	7,713	3,859	11,572	1,050	737	1,787	903	537	1,440	934	497	1,431
Eurasians ...	1,864	1,587	3,451	254	303	557	218	221	439	226	204	430
Grand Total	9,577	5,446	15,023	1,304	1,040	2,344	1,121	758	1,879	1,160	701	1,861

These figures do not include soldiers serving in the ranks, and their wives and children. The Portuguese and Native Christians are also omitted.

15. I am unable to explain the discrepancies which appear in the figures; but, taking the figures as approximately true, and omitting children below 6, I find the total number of children for whom schools are required to be :—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Total.
Males between 6 and 18 ...	1,837	444	2,281
Females between 6 and 18 ...	1,034	425	1,459
Grand Total...	2,871	869	3,740

The children will not all continue at school up to 18; but on the other hand children under 6 will attend infant classes so that according to the Commissioner's Return the total of 3,740 will be about the number of children to be provided for.

16. In England returns show that boys between the years of 6 and 16 make up 12 per cent. of the entire population. The number of girls would be about the same, so that 24 per cent., or nearly ¼ of the whole population, would be between the ages of 6 and 16.

One-fourth of the total European and Eurasian population of the Presidency returned by the Commissioner at 15,023 would be 3,755 or 15 more than the estimate given by the Commissioner for children between the years of 6 and 18. But in England the number of females exceeds the number of males, so that the Bombay excess of males over females should be deducted from the total population before the number of children can be approximately guessed. Making this deduction I find the one-fourth reduced from 3,755 to 2,673. And considering the local circumstances which must cause the number of children of school-going age to be proportionately less in India than in England, I should at first sight be inclined to think the estimate of 2,673 a high one for children between 6 and 16, and possibly large enough to include all between 6 and 18. On the other hand, as Eurasian or half-caste children have to be included, it must be remembered that with a force of nearly 12,000 European soldiers in the Presidency, and with a large number of foreign sailors visiting the ports of Bombay and Karachi, we cannot trust to the English average. Possibly, therefore, the estimate of 3,740 may be nearly true for European and Eurasian children together, although the separate figure for European children is probably as much above, as the figure for Eurasian children is below, the mark.

17. *The adequacy of the existing provision of Schools with the total annual cost to Government* :—

The number of children under instruction in schools connected with the Government Department in 1873-74, was :—

	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Inspected Institutions.		Total.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	
* Colleges	36	29	5	1	..	...	71
† High Schools	4	5	494	229	..	1	733
Middle Class Schools ..	1	5	152	299	..	2	459
Lower Class Schools ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Female Schools	..	1	223	379	..	..	603
Industrial Schools	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
School of Art	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
	44	50	874	908	..	3	‡ 1 879

We have therefore 1,879 out of 3,740, or just half of the whole number already at school. But while out of 2,871 European children only 918 attend school, the Census return shows only 869 Eurasian children between 6 and 18 for the whole Presidency, while the school returns show that 961 of this class are borne on the books. In paragraph 16 I have already expressed my belief that the Census return for Europeans is too high and that for Eurasians too low ; and I can only account for the discrepancy now noted by supposing that Eurasians have returned themselves in the Census papers as Europeans while in the schools the managers have given a more correct classification. Possibly, too, some of the lowest class of Eurasians have been returned as Natives in the Census paper.

Taking the boys and girls separately, I find that out of 2,281 boys between 6 and 18, 1276 are under instruction, and out of 1,459 girls§ of the same age 603 attend school.

In addition to the 1,879 children attending schools connected with Government there are probably about 200 children in

* Including Lower Departments.
† Including Mixed Schools (Aided), for boys and girls.
‡ The large total given by Mr. Lawrence appears to include others besides Europeans and Eurasians.

§ Some girls are also included in the figures for boys.

schools afterwards to be mentioned as not yet brought on the register for Government examination and assistance. Of the balance which represents children not attending school, many must be employed in business or trade after receiving some education, while others must be growing up without instruction at all.

18. On the figures given in the preceding paragraph, I have to remark that under colleges are included the lower or non-University Departments of the Civil Engineering and Medical Colleges. In the Engineering College the numbers are:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Total.
Second Department (Overseer Class)	1	1	2
Workshop Apprentices (Artizans)	...	4	4
Total.....	1	5	6

In the Medical College the figures are:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Total.
Apothecaries and Hospital Apprentices	17	22	39

The actual number of lads receiving a college education in the proper sense of the term will therefore be reduced from 71 to 26; the 45 others receiving practical instruction so as to qualify for the subordinate branches of the medical and engineering professions, or for the practice of a trade.

In the same way the so-called High and Middle Class Schools (aided) contain large lower departments which teach from the English alphabet, so that the practice of classifying schools according to the highest standard taught prevents even the

orphanage children from appearing under the head of Lower Class Schools. The Examination returns show how few children really care to go on through the whole of the High School course. In 1873-74 out of the whole number on the rolls, 1,135 children were presented for examination, and the number which passed all heads in each of the standards beginning with the alphabet and ending with the Matriculation Examination was as under :—

Standard.	No. passed in all heads.
I.	240
II.	146
III.	75
IV.	65
V.	38
VI.	45
VII.	11
VIII.	13
IX. (Matriculation)	8
Total.....	641

These figures also show how much is required to put the teaching staff in these schools in an efficient state.

19. Details as to the cost of existing schools are given below :—

Payments by results and by fixed grant to European and Eurasian Schools in 1873-74.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Average number of attendance.	Grant for 1872-73.	Grant for 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on instruction only.	Rate of expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.
	Aided by Results.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7	High Schools	446·5	11,151 0 0	10,208 0 0	.....	943 0 0	22 13 9	43,463 8 0	97 5 5
11	Middle Class Schools	452·33	4,903 0 0	5,957 8 0	1,054 8 0	.....	11 2 10	51,196 7 8	*113 2 10
7	Female Schools	487	3,846 0 0	6,765 8 0	2,919 8 0	.....	13 14 3	26,850 10 5	55 2 1
	Total ..	1,385·83	19,900 0 0	22,931 0 0	3,974 0 0	943 0 0	15 14 3	1,21,510 10 1	87 10 6
	Aided by Fixed Grant.								
2	Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla	227	6,960 0 0	5,280 0 0	.....	1,680 0 0	23 4 1	87,604 5 1	†385 14 9
	Grand Total ..	1,612·83	25,960 0 0	27,311 0 0	3,974 0 0	2,623 0 0	16 14 6	2,09,114 15 2	129 10 3

* Includes boarding expenses in Mahim Orphanage.

† Ditto of Byculla Education Society's Schools.

These figures show that towards a total expenditure of Rs. 2,09,114-0-0 including boarding expenses at the Mahim Orphanage and the Byculla Schools, Government made a contribution of Rs. 27,311, or a little more than one-eighth only.

The table also shows that the grant-in-aid rules for payment by results give less assistance to the Middle Class Schools than to the High Schools which, as already stated, generally teach the whole nine standards instead of the first four or five only. This fact is, of course, due to the ascending scale of grants which is intended to provide for the better teaching required in the higher classes. But on the other hand the Middle Class Schools, as being smaller and more scattered, often have a hard struggle for existence; and the total expenditure on them is necessarily heavy. Some compensation for this appears to be required, such as a capitation grant for the lower standards of all schools.

The requirements of the European and Eurasian population according to the special reports of the Divisional Inspectors.

20. The Educational Inspectors were lately requested to report on the adequacy of existing schools, and I now proceed to give their answers.

(1.) *Sindh.*

The Census figures for Sindh are:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Grand Total.
Karachi	865	323	6	1,194
Haidrabad	82	59	...	141
Thar and Parkar	12	...	...	12
Shikarpur	90	80	...	170
Upper Sindh Frontier ...	9	2	...	11
Total ..	1,058	464	6	1,528

For the children of school-going age among this total of 1,528 there are the following schools:—

Karachi European and Indo-European School (High School). } For Protestants.
Manora School. }

Karachi Convent School } For Catholics.
Haidrabad St. Joseph's School. }

These schools are all day-schools, except the Convent School, which receives girls as boarders. "Its boarding fees (including school fees) are nominally Rs. 25 per mensem. But the manager states that few pay the full amount, and some give not more than Rs. 15."

"The Karachi European and Indo-European School does not take in boarders at present, but it will do so when the new school building is completed. The rates of fees that will be levied are not fixed yet." The head master takes in a few boarders privately, for whom he charges about Rs. 25 per mensem.

"The Karachi European and Indo-European School is an institution under the control of a committee, of which several of the principal officers in Karachi are ex-officio members. One of the Government chaplains is usually the honorary secretary, and has the chief management of the school. The elected members of the committee are chosen by the subscribers, and a certain number of them must be parents of students in the school. It is divided into two branches, for boys and for girls. It is attended by about 150 pupils, chiefly the children of shop-keepers, head clerks, pensioners, and the middle class of Europeans and Indo-Europeans. It can hardly be called a charitable institution, as almost all the pupils pay fees and are the sons or daughters of men who would object to charitable assistance; but still it certainly could not exist without the aid of monthly subscriptions from people in Karachi in no way connected with it." This remark appears to apply to all schools of this class in Sindh. "They receive subscriptions, but are not exactly charitable institutions. The school teaches up to the Matriculation standard." When the Inspector last examined the school in 1872, "the only Native language taught was Hindustani, and it was much neglected. No industrial education is given."

The master of the Karachi School is a certificated teacher from England. His wife teaches in the girls' school. There are also two assistants, a master and a mistress, both of whom were educated in the school.

"The Manora School was got up some time ago for the benefit of Europeans employed on the Karachi Harbour works. It only teaches up to about Standard IV, and is for little boys and girls who are too young to cross the harbour to the Karachi School. The mistress 'is a lady from England' admirably suited for her work. No industrial education is given, nor is any Vernacular taught."

"The Convent School is under the control of the Roman Catholic Priest. The teachers are the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are a good many." Most of these ladies come from England. "The pupils are mostly children of middle class parents. No industrial education is given, nor is any Vernacular taught. The school teaches up to the Matriculation standard," but is not yet registered as a High School. In the Haidrabad, St. Joseph's School," the pupils are of the same class as those mentioned in the last paragraph, but younger. The school is under the charge of a lady. No industrial education is given, nor is any Vernacular taught."

Mr. Fulton concludes his report by stating that the only towns in Sindh where there is any European population (exclusive of a few Government officials of the higher class) are Karachi, Haidrabad, Kotri and Sakkar, and that for the three last towns lower schools are required, while boarding houses of a higher class are necessary in Karachi.

"To begin with Karachi. There are, at present, for Roman Catholics the Convent and St. Patrick's* schools and for Protestants the European and Indo-European School. And though none of these are regular boarding schools, the last mentioned will soon become one; and the priests, I think, make arrangements with members of their congregation for the accommodation of boys from outstations."

"At Haidrabad there is a junior school for Roman Catholics registered under the grant-in-aid rules, and there is also a similar school for Protestants under the management of the chaplain, which however has not been registered. The latter is kept up at a cost of about Rs. 55 per mensem, raised chiefly by subscription lists circulated among the residents."

"At Kotri there is a Protestant school for small children under the management of the Rev. H. Read, but it has not been registered for a grant-in-aid. I think it receives some aid from one of the church of England Societies."

"At Sakkar there is no school, but as far as I could learn none happens to be required just at present as there are very few children. Were one wanted, I feel sure there would be quite enough local energy to get it up."

"Under these circumstances I do not think anything is particularly required of Government in this respect at present. The grant-in-aid rules are fairly liberal to this class of schools; and though all of those already existing in Sindh are capable of improvement and development, they have, I think in them the

* Chiefly for Portuguese and Natives.

elements of a system sufficient for the requirements of the Province."

(2). *Gujarat.*

The Census figures for Gujerat are :—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Grand Total.
Ahmadabad	126	82	...	208
Broach	56	7	...	63
Kaira	44	12	...	56
Panch Mahals	11	4	...	15
Surat	304	8	2	314
Total.....	541	113	2	656

Dr. Bühler reports that no European or Eurasian schools exist in his Division :—"A few children belonging to these classes attend the Native schools. A large number of Europeans exist according to the Census in the Surat Collectorate, where 304 persons are returned. I am unable to explain how the figures got into the Census returns, as according to my experience I should say that the number of permanent European *residents* was much smaller. The Eurasians muster 82 in Ahmadabad. In the other Collectorates their number is very small. I do not think a European or Eurasian school is wanted for this Division ; or that, if opened, it would have the slightest chance of success."

(3.) *North-East Division.*

The Census returns for this Division are :—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Grand Total.
Khandesh	146	5	...	151
Nasik	104	16	2	122
Ahmadnagar	100	35	6	141
Total.....	350	56	8	414

In this Division the only school assisted by Government is at Egutpura. Mr. Draper remarks on this school as under:—

"The European and Eurasian school at Egutpura was established in 1863 by the S. P. G. Society, and was taken over by the G. I. P. Railway company in 1873. The aim of the school is to give a good elementary education, and it is attended by both boys and girls, who are chiefly the children of drivers, fitters, guards, &c., in the employ of the Railway company. Children of people not in the company's employ are admitted. The school when examined under the standards in 1872-73 taught as high as the 3rd European and Eurasian standard; and I believe it is proposed to present some pupils at the next examination under the 4th standard. There is no industrial education; but the girls are taught to sew. No Indian language is taught. The master of the school is an Englishman." His wife also takes part in the teaching. "They are not certificated. The school is very small, and no other teachers are required. The average attendance for the year was 27. The grant awarded in 1872-73 was Rs. 188, and the same grant was given in the year under report. All the pupils at present are day-scholars; but boarders are taken. The school is supported partly by fees (which the master receives as part of his salary), and partly by the Railway company. The fees as fixed by the company are Rs. 2 per mensem for one child, Rs 3½ for two children, and a further reduction is made if more than two children of the same family attend. The terms for boarders are arranged between the master of the school and the parents. A European and Eurasian school has recently been opened at Bhosawul, and is attended at present by about half a dozen pupils. There are very few Europeans or Eurasians in this division of a class to send their children to school in India, except the employés of the G. I. P. Railway company; and I think the existing schools are sufficient for the requirements of the European and Eurasian population. There are some European servants of the Railway company stationed at Nandgam; but I believe the company is generally willing to transfer a man who wishes to get his children educated."

(*s.*) *Southern Division.*

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Grand Total.
Belgam	586	...	586
Dharwar	128	11	139
Kaladgi	26	8	34
Kanara	64	15	79
Total....	804	34	838

The only aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the Division are two at Belgam, the Pensioners' School and the Convent School. "The schooling fee is one rupee in both the schools under notice. The Pensioners' School has no boarders. The Convent School takes a few girls as boarders; its boarding fee varies according to parents' means, and its average is not stated."

"Apart from religious teaching, the educational aim of the Pensioners' School is to teach up to the Matriculation Standard,* and that of the Convent School is to be a feeder to St. Xavier's College, Bombay. The children in both schools belong to the same classes, viz., European and Eurasian pensioners, conductors, clerks in Government offices, shopkeepers, &c. Both are charitable institutions. The Convent School is supported by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay; the Pensioners' School by subscriptions of civil and military officers resident in Belgam. Neither school gives any industrial education. Only sewing is taught to the girls. The Convent School teaches no Indian Vernacular. The Pensioners' School teaches Marathi as a second language, according to the Standards."

"The teachers in both schools are imported from Europe. The teaching staff of the Pensioners' School consists of a master and a mistress. (Both schools educate girls as well as boys.) A Native teacher is also entertained for Marathi. The Convent School teachers are the manager (the Roman Catholic chaplain) a European master; and for the girls three mistresses, nuns of the convent." None of the teachers are certificated.

"Last year the Convent School grant-in-aid amounted to less than one-twelfth of its total expenditure; and the grant-in-aid to the Pensioners' School was between one-fifth and one-sixth of its total expenditure."

"In both schools all are day-scholars, except a few girls only who are boarders in the Convent School.'

"These schools seem sufficient for the requirements (as hitherto understood) of the European and Eurasian class in Belgam. They admit the poorest children without fee. The sisters of the convent seem well qualified to educate the girls."

"Points requiring special attention are: industrial education; study of the Vernacular; and sound elementary instruction for those who do not require anything more. The Rev. Mr. Walford, chaplain (with reference to the Pensioners' School) writes as follows:—

* The school is not yet recognized as a High School.

"One change is plainly required in the grant-in-aid rules. The grant should be increased in proportion to the *small* amount of capital possessed (by the school). Aid* should be given to building a master's house and gymnasium; supplying some plant for teaching trades and industries; as well as towards repaying the heavy expenses incurred in the last four years in rebuilding and increasing the school buildings."

"The Rev. Mr. Bridges, Roman Catholic chaplain, feels very strongly the necessity of teaching trades, and giving a sound elementary English education."

"It seems† that the stimulus of the present grant-in-aid standards on this class of schools (in the absence of any training in trades) is not a healthy one."

Since Mr. Russell's report was written, a lower school for Europeans and Eurasians has been registered at Dharwar.

(5). *Central Division.*

The Census figures for the Central Division are:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Grand Total.
Poona	1,104	185	5	1,294
Satara	191	23	24	238
Sholapur	117	54	...	171
Ratnagiri	67	...	...	67
Kolaba	27	156	...	183
Bombay	7,124	2,352	129	9,605
Tanna	190	14	1	205
Total.....	8,820	2,784	159	11,763

* Mr. Walford appears to have misread the grant-in-aid rules, as applications for building grants are admissible under existing rules.

† The Government standards for European schools were settled after full consideration of the suggestions of the best teachers; and it is doubtful whether the Belgam management is not responsible rather than the Government standards, if a sound elementary instruction is not now given.

For this population there exist the following schools:—

(1). *Island of Bombay*—	
In the Fort.—	Bombay Scottish High School.
	* Fort Christian School.
	Convent School.
	* Miss Smith's.
	* Miss Collett's.
Kolaba.	St. John's.
	* Two small infant schools.
Esplanade.—	St. Xavier's School.
Sonapoor.—	Indo-British Schools.
Khetwadi.—	* Episcopal School.
	(Rev. T. Weatherhead's.)
Kalbadevi.—	Cavel, St. Joseph's.
Grant Road.—	* Methodist School.
Falkland Road.—	* Mrs. Brett's.
Byculla.—	Education Society's Schools.
	Scottish High School.
	Diocesan High School.
Mazagam.—	St. Mary's Institution and High School.
	Convent School.
	St. Peter's Episcopal School.
Mahim.—	Scottish Orphanage.
(2) *Poona.*—	Poona Diocesan High School.
	St. Vincent's School
	Pensioners' School.
	St. Mary's School.
	Convent School.
(3) *Sholapur.*—	English School.
(4) *Panchgani.*—	* European and Eurasian School.

The schools marked with an asterisk are not under Government inspection, and are therefore not included in the Inspector's returns.

In addition to the schools named as belonging to the Scottish Education Society, I understand that during the monsoon the Society maintains a class in the Grant Buildings, Kolaba.

* The Panchgani and Fort Christian schools have now been registered for inspection.

"About * twelve children attend. In Mazagam, Byculla, and Parell, schools of the same kind are opened, and with about the same attendance. In October of each year the children are generally drafted into the larger schools."

In addition to these European and Eurasian schools there are several schools for Portuguese and Native christians, in which a few European and Eurasian children are sometimes found.

Fort High School.

Of the High Schools in his Division Col. Waddington gives a full report. The school first noticed is the Fort High School, belonging to the Scottish Education Society. In this school "both boarders and day-scholars are admitted, and the school is for boys and girls. The children come chiefly from the middle classes. The fees for boarders vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per mensem, and for day-scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Latin, French, drawing, and (for the girls) needle-work, are taught without extra charge; but a fee of Rs. 10 per mensem is charged for piano-forte lessons. Between 7 and 8 per cent. pay fees at reduced rates, or none at all. No industrial education is given, nor is any provisions made for teaching any Vernacular language. The school cannot be looked on as a charitable institution, though it is probably not entirely self-supporting. The teaching staff consists for the boys, of a European head master, with one European pupil-teacher; and for the girls, of one European mistress (wife of the head master) and one pupil-teacher (European). The head master is a fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and studied 4 years at the University of Edinburgh. The mistress was educated at Dollar Institution, Scotland, and was formerly an assistant teacher in this school. The male assistant teacher has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and the female pupil-teacher has passed the VIII. Standard for European and Eurasian schools."

Byculla High School.

Of the Byculla High School belonging to the Scottish Education Society the head master writes:—"We aim at imparting a sound moral and religious training to all entrusted to us—a training similar to that imparted in the best parish schools in Scotland. The school is attended by children of parents holding situations under Government, the Railway companies, and in merchants' offices, and drawing salaries of say Rs. 120 to 800, and in one or two cases of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Military officers, whose means do not admit of sending their children to England, and who are in the districts, form the majority of those who board their children

* Taken from a letter of the head master, Scottish High School, Byculla, in reply to inquiries made by me through the Rev. D. C. Boyd.

with us." Colonel Waddington gives other particulars about the school. "Both boarders and day-scholars are admitted. The fees for the former vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45, exclusive of school fees, which range from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 for all attending the school. Special fees of Rs. 10 for piano-forte lessons, and Rs. 2 for drawing are also levied. About 20 per cent. are admitted at reduced fees, after careful inquiry by the committee, but children are rarely admitted free. No industrial education is given. The girls are taught plain sewing without any extra charge. The boys' school is taught by a head master and two assistants. The master came out from Scotland expressly; he was a student of the Edinburgh University, but never graduated. The 2nd master is of European parentage, and F.E.A. of the University of Bombay. The 3rd junior assistant is also of European parentage, and has passed the Matriculation Examination. Assistance in teaching is also given by old pupils of the school, now attending college. The girls' school is taught by the master's wife, and two European assistants. The mistress is not trained, but has had 7 years' experience as a teacher in Bombay. The two assistants are former pupils, and have both passed the VIII. Standard for European and Eurasian Schools. No provision is made for teaching any Vernacular language. The school is not a charitable institution. The premises are large, airy and well situated. The house was formerly a private dwelling and was afterwards occupied as an hotel for some years."

Diocesan High School, Byculla.

The Diocesan High School at Byculla "is a boarding as well as day-school. The fees for boarders (male and female) range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem according to age. Those for day-scholars vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10, the latter rate including Rs. 2, the extra charge made for second language, either French, Latin or Maratha. A special fee of Rs. 10 per mensem is also levied for instruction in instrumental music. There are no children admitted free, but in the case of 6 children assistance is given by the committee in the shape of a partial payment of their fees. The school appears to be in no sense a charitable institution. The aim of the school is to give European and Eurasian children an education suiting them for commercial life, or for subordinate posts under Government. No industrial education is imparted, but the girls learn plain needle-work. A first rate Maratha Pandit is employed two hours daily, and this language is well taught. There are four European teachers, two male and two female, and one Maratha Pandit. The head master received two years' training at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and was an undergraduate of the London University. He also served 5¼ years

as second master of the Albert College, Framlingham. The second master passed the Matriculation Examination at Bombay in 1871. The head mistress was educated in England and France; the second mistress received some training as a school-mistress at Stockwell College, Brixton. The school-house is large and gives ample accommodation. It is rented and was formerly a private dwelling-house."

Bombay Education Society's school at Byculla.

The Bombay Education Society's School * at Byculla was founded in 1815 by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes. "It 'has for its objects the training up of the children of Europeans in the principles of christianity, and teaching them such knowledge and habits of industry as may render them useful members of the community. The children belong to two distinct classes: one, orphans who are entirely supported by the funds of the society; the other, orphans belonging to the military asylum, the cost of whose support is defrayed by Government.' They are almost all the children of soldiers, and are for the most part orphans. There are a few day-scholars only. The maximum fees for boarding and tuition are Rs. 30 per mensem inclusive of music and Maratha. To teach the latter a special Pandit is provided. More than half the children pay nothing, and the school may be considered a charitable institution. It is supported by voluntary contributions, a fixed grant from Government, fees, and the profits on a printing press which has been worked by the society with great success since 1848. No industrial education is given. The school has 4 masters. The head master was brought out from Europe, and holds a first class certificate from the Chelsea Training College. The 2nd master was formerly a pupil-teacher and 3rd master in the school. The 3rd and 4th masters are matriculated students of the Bombay University, and the latter held the place of pupil-teacher for some time. This school receives no grant-in-aid under the rules. The school-building is airy and well located, and has accommodation for 150 boys besides rooms for the master and assistants."

St. Xavier's College, &c.

"Higher education is also open to European and Eurasian boys at the St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade, and St. Mary's Institution, Byculla. These schools are conducted by members of the Society of Jesus, and are open to all castes and classes. St. Xavier's College consists of a college and school division:

* This school is classed as a High School, but few pupils ever reach the higher standards; and the Mahim Orphanage has at least equal claims to be called a High School.

the latter containing an upper and lower school. The former comprises the upper classes of St. Mary's Institution, Byculla; the latter was formed from a Portuguese school formerly existing at Cavel. There are no boarders. The fees are as follows:—

College Division Rs. 48 per term, in advance, entrance fee Rs. 15.

Upper School—Rs. 15 per quarter in advance, entrance fee Rs. 5.

Lower School—Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 quarterly according to class. Entrance fee Rs. 2.

"The College is taught by the Fathers themselves, who receive no salaries. The premises are very large, airy and convenient.

"St. Mary's Institution consists of a boarding and day-school. The boarders are divided into two classes, the first class paying Rs. 30 per mensem exclusive of clothing, and the second class Rs. 20 inclusive of clothing. Only about 14 per cent. pay the full fees, and about 22 per cent. pay nothing. They are for the most part Europeans and Eurasians, a few only being Native christians of respectable parentage. The 1st class are children of well-to-do parents, officers or civilians; the 2nd class are of lower grade in the social scale, either orphans (civil or military) or children of indigent parents. The day-school contains a large admixture of every class, including many Native christians. The fees for day-scholars range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, according to the standard taught; and special fees are also levied, for music (piano) Rs. 6, French or German Rs. 6, Maratha if taught in classes Rs. 2. The principal aim of the institution as described by the superior 'is to make good Christians, and the secondary aim is to impart to them secular knowledge, in so far as it suits their talents, inclinations, or social position.' Poor boys of no special ability receive an education fitting them for trade, or the lower walks of civil or military life. Or in some cases such boys are taught some trade, as far as possible within the institution, under the direction of a lay-brother. The institution may be considered in the main a charitable one. No Roman Catholic child of European or Eurasian parentage is refused admittance. No special provision is at present made for teaching any Vernacular language. Portuguese is however taught. The school is entirely taught by members of some religious order. They do not covet University distinctions, but study privately after entering the order. They are almost all imported Europeans."

Bishop's High School, Poona. (Diocesan Board).

The head master reports that "the school aims at preparing its pupils for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in view to their admission to the Government colleges, or to the various departments where

success in Matriculation, or in the standards, is a *sine qua non* for candidates. The primary object of the school is to give a good sound English education without regard to selfish ends." Colonel Waddington adds:—"No industrial education is given. The boys are for the most part day-scholars, only 12 being boarders. The monthly fee for boarders is Rs. 40, which includes all ordinary charges for board and tuition. The fee for day-scholars is Rs. 5 per mensem, but a large reduction is made in the case of two or more of the same family. No fees are levied for any special subject, nor is any taught except Maratha, for which a regular Pandit is employed. Of 69 on the books at the close of the year all but five were the sons of warrant or non-commissioned officers of the petty staff or subordinate civil servants of Government; the military element preponderating. No boys are admitted free or at reduced rates, though in the case of 5 boys the fees are paid by gentlemen interested in them or from Church Funds. For 4 years past the school has been self-supporting; recently however it has been again compelled to ask for assistance from the Diocesan Board. The fees are very moderate, but the institution is in no sense whatever a charitable one. The teaching staff consists of one European head master, two European full time assistants, one European half-time assistant, and one Maratha Pandit. The head master was an undergraduate of the University of Cambridge from 1854 to 1857. The first full-time assistant is a matriculated student of the University of Bombay and was a student in the Poona Engineering College from 1870 to 1873. The other two assistants have recently matriculated at Bombay. The half-time European assistant is F. C. E. of the Poona Engineering College, where he is still studying. He was also a student in Arts in the Deccan College from 1867 to 1870. The school possesses a large school-house of several rooms in a convenient and healthy locality, and formerly a dwelling-house; and a large, building connected with it in which the head master and his family live, and in which boarders are received. These buildings were purchased some years ago with the assistance of a grant from Government."

Middle Class Schools.

Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

Colonel Waddington reports on nine of these Middle Class Schools in Bombay, four in Poona, and one in Sholapur:—

"The Indo-British Institution, as its name implies, has for its chief object to provide education for the children of the destitute Indo-British or Eurasian population of the island, who have no claim on the Military Asylum at Byculla. It is in the main a charitable institution. Ordinarily more than one-half

of the children are clothed, boarded and educated gratis; but few pay the full cost of their maintenance, and about 6 per cent. pay nothing. The aim is to impart a plain education, fitting the children to become useful members of society in their own station of life. The institution consists of two schools, one for boys, the other for girls. Both boarders and day-scholars are admitted. The fees for boarders are Rs. 16 per mensem including all charges. Those for day-scholars range from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 according to the circumstances of the parents. Plain sewing is taught daily in the girls' school, but no industrial education is given." The master of the boys' school is a Eurasian who was educated in England, where he at one time taught in a school. He holds certificates of merit from the College of Preceptors. "The girls' school is taught by a Mrs. Whittell, who was trained at the Poona branch of the Bombay Education Society's School at Poona under certificated mistresses, who came from the Home and Colonial Schools, London."

Convent Schools, Fort and Mazagam.

"The Convent schools at the Fort and Mazagam are Roman Catholic schools for girls and very young boys, under the management of ladies of a religious order. The former is for day-scholars only, the children belonging mostly to the middle class. A few young ladies also attend. The fees range from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per mensem. There are special fees as follows:—Vocal music Rs. 3, Piano Rs. 6, French Rs. 3.

"No industrial education is imparted, but the girls are taught plain needle-work. No Vernacular language is taught. Some pupils are admitted at reduced rates, regard being had to their circumstances. So far only can the school be considered a charitable one. There are three ladies engaged in conducting the classes; they belong to a religious order, and are specially trained for the work of teaching. A professional music master is also engaged, and a young lady not belonging to the order also assists in teaching.—She has passed under the VI. Standard for European and Eurasian schools.

"The Mazagam Convent School (St. Elizabeth's) is a girls school. It has 9 boarders only, the greater portion being day-scholars. They are mostly drawn from the middle European and Eurasian classes, but a small number are from the Portuguese middle class. Several of the 9 boarders are related to poor widows, who are inmates of a home connected with the convent, and 3 of them are received free, being entirely destitute. I have no information as to the fees levied from boarders. Those for day-scholars vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem, besides which special fees of Rs. 5 for music and Rs. 3 for French are taken.

About 15 children of indigent parents are admitted free and more than 30 pay a reduced fee. The school seems to partake greatly of the nature of a charitable institution. It is taught and managed by 4 ladies of a religious order aided by one secular assistant.

St. Peter's, Mazagam.

"St. Peter's, Mazagam, although nominally in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education is really almost entirely a private school under the general supervision of the clergyman of St. Peter's Church at Mazagam. Its aim is to give Protestant European and Eurasian children of the lower orders education up to the V. Standard for European and Eurasian schools. It admits day-scholars only, and the fees vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem. No industrial education is given, nor is any Vernacular taught. The school is under the care of a Eurasian mistress, not specially trained, but capable of giving the education required. Indigent children are admitted free on application to the Diocesan Board."

St. John's, Kolaba.

"St John's School, Kolaba, is connected with the Protestant Church of St. John and the Diocesan Board of Education. Its object is 'to give the children such elementary instruction as will qualify them to enter with advantage the High Schools established by the christian community.' It is a day-school for Protestant children of the civilian community residing in Kolaba. The children, both boys and girls, attending it are generally under 12 years of age. The fee varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The children of indigent parents are admitted free or at reduced rates. But at present there is only one such child on the school rolls. No special subjects are taught, no industrial education is given, nor is any provision made for teaching the Vernacular. The limit of teaching is the V. Standard for European and Eurasian schools. The school is taught by a mistress not specially trained, but whose fitness is reported to have been attested by Messrs. Coke and Russell, former Educational Inspectors. The school is not a charitable institution. Its members have decreased of late years owing to the proposed conversion of Kolaba into a military cantonment and consequent reduction of the civilian population, from which the school receives its pupils."

Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

"The Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim (Bombay) has for its object 'the maintenance and education of Scottish orphans and of such other children as the society shall consider to have sufficient claims to the benefits of the institution. It admits both boarders from all parts of the Presidency and

day-scholars. The fees for the former are fixed in each case by the committee, regard being had to the circumstances of the case. When the parents are poor, or the children are orphans, they are received gratis or at reduced fees. The school is almost entirely a charitable institution, more than half the children paying nothing, and only about 3 per cent. paying the full cost of their maintenance, which is estimated at about Rs. 27 per mensem. The children are generally the offspring of soldiers and mechanics. There are but 2 day-scholars, whose fees vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 per mensem. No additional fees are levied for special subjects. A Pandit is employed to teach Maratha to boys learning under the higher standards. No industrial education is given, but the girls are taught plain needle-work. The superintendent received his education in Scotland. He is assisted by 3 pupil-teachers, girls who have been formerly pupils in the institution. The orphanage received a grant of Rs. 1,665 in 1873-74. The locality of the school being at a distance from Bombay itself has no European or Eurasian population in its neighbourhood. The accommodation, including class rooms, sleeping rooms, masters' house, &c., is somewhat limited. It is the property of the orphanage."

St. Joseph's, Cavel.

"The St. Joseph's Girls' School at Cavel, Bombay, is a Roman Catholic day-school 'for the middle and humbler classes of the Indo-European and Portuguese communities. No special aim in view.' Needle-work is taught and extensively practised, but no other industrial occupation is taught, nor is any instruction in the Vernacular given. The fees vary from 4 annas to Rs. 3, according to the circumstances of the pupils. About 41 per cent. are free, about 48 per cent. pay 4 annas, 8½ per cent. pay 8 annas, and 2½ per cent. only pay the full fee of Rs. 3. The school is mainly a charitable one. No extra fees are levied, but an occasional voluntary contribution is made for the singing master. No child is refused admission on the score of poverty. The school is conducted by a religious sisterhood with some assistance from two pupil-teachers formerly pupils in the school."

Byculla Education Society.

"The Bombay Education Society's Girls' School at Byculla is precisely similar to the boys' school already reported on, but does not teach to so high a standard. The appointments of lady superintendent, first mistress and second mistress are generally held by trained mistresses; but the present staff have none of them received any special training."

Poona Schools.

"There are three Middle Class Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Poona. Besides these St. Vincent's School, attended chiefly by Por-

tuguese, admits also a good many European and Eurasian as well as Native children. Its aim is stated to be 'to impart a sound and solid education.' The class of children attending it is very mixed; they are for the most part Roman Catholics. It is entirely a day-school, and is conducted by the members of the Society of Jesus. The fees vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, as follows :—

For boys learning I and II Standards.	Rs.	2
ditto III., IV and V. Ditto	Rs.	3
ditto VI., VII. and VIII. Ditto	Rs.	4

About 13 per cent. are free, and more than half are admitted at reduced fees. No christian children however poor are refused admission if they are well behaved and dress decently. No special subjects are taught, or industrial teaching given. The school is taught by 4 clerical and 4 lay-masters. The head master has matriculated at a German University and studied at two others. He has been engaged in teaching since 1866. The 2nd master matriculated at a Swiss University and studied at several German ones. He has been 1½ years in India. The 3rd master was educated in Germany; he teaches Latin chiefly. The 4th master is a Eurasian, brought up by the Catholic mission in Bombay, where he matriculated in 1869. Of the lay-masters, one is a European M.A. of the University of Bombay, another is a European born in this country, an F.E.A. of the same University, and the other two are described as coming from the army and are probably military pensioners. Both are Europeans and are employed to teach the lower classes."

'The Pensioners' School at Poona aims at giving a plain elementary education to the children, boys and girls, of Europeans and Eurasians in humble circumstances, but has no special object. There are no boarders. The fees vary from 2 annas to 1 rupee per mensem; but children whose parents are unable to pay the lowest rate are admitted free. More than half pay the lowest rate. No industrial teaching is given, but the girls are taught plain sewing, no extra charge being made. No provision is made for teaching any Vernacular language. The school is taught by a European head master, and one Eurasian assistant. The head master was educated in the Bishop's High School at Poona, and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. The mistress who teaches the girls is a Eurasian, and was educated in the Indo-British Institution. The assistant has received no very high education, nor any special training as a teacher; but he has been employed as such for some time in Madras, and for two years in this school, and is reported to be well qualified. The school may be considered a charitable institution, the fee being almost nominal, no applicant

of European or Eurasian parentage being ever refused admission and books being supplied gratis."

"St. Mary's School for girls at Poona is a Protestant school in connection with St. Mary's Church, the chaplain of Poona being the superintendent; and it also sometimes receives a grant from the Diocesan Board of Education. It provides accommodation for a small number of boarders, but is mainly a day-school. The school-house was built with the aid of a Government grant, and contains good accommodation in the way of class rooms, and also for the mistress and her boarders. The fees for boarders are as follows, inclusive of school fees :—

Under 10 years of age	Rs. 30	per mensem.
Above 10 do.	Rs. 35	do.

For day-scholars :—

Under 6 years of age	Rs. 2	per mensem.
Under 10 do.	Rs. 3	do.
Above 10 do.	Rs. 4	do.

"Extra fees are charged of Rs. 3 for drawing, and Rs. 4 for music. French is generally taught throughout the school by the head mistress, but no extra fee is levied. A reduction in the scale of fees is made in the case of several girls of the same family. Probably about 15 per cent. are admitted at reduced rates, and from 20 to 25 per cent. are paid for from the charitable funds of St. Mary's Church. No provision is made for teaching any Vernacular language or for industrial education; but plain sewing is taught. The teaching staff consists of one head mistress, one assistant, and two pupil-teachers. The head mistress holds a first class certificate from the Brighton College for attainments in English, &c.; and from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, for drawing. The assistant is untrained; she is a European brought up in Poona. She can teach the III. Standard and give music lessons. The school is attended by rather a mixed class of children. Some are the daughters of officers and warrant officers. Others of clerks in the Public offices."

"The Convent School at Poona consists of 3 branches. The Roman Catholic orphanage or St. Joseph's School for soldiers' orphans, for whom an allowance is received from the State; the St. Xavier's day-school for the children of the middle classes, and the St. Ann's, a free school for poor Eurasian, Goanese, and Native children. The two first are taught together, and are practically the same school. A few boarders are admitted, who pay from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 per mensem. These are from the poorer classes, and are taken in chiefly from charitable motives.

The day-scholars pay from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per mensem with extra fees for music, drawing and foreign languages. No industrial education is given, but the girls are taught needle-work in all its branches, and a good deal of work of this sort is done for the public. 'The aim of the education imparted is to fit the pupils for their various social positions as good christian wives and mothers.' No provision is made for teaching any Vernacular language. St. Ann's is a free school with a low standard of teaching. The children are boarded and clothed gratis in addition to being taught, this school being purely a charitable one. The whole institution is under the management of the lady superior and the nuns, who undertake all the teaching, being assisted only by some of the elder girls as mistresses."

"Middle Class school for Europeans and Eurasians at Sholapur. This is a day-school for the children of the subordinate officials of the G. I. P. Railway and the Public Works Department, and it aims at giving them an elementary education. The fees are levied at the rate of 1 per cent. on the salary of the parents, and vary from 8 annas to Re. 1. Several are admitted at lower rates, their parents being out of work, or because they are orphans, and about 15 to 20 per cent. are free. No extra fees are levied; no industrial education is given; and no Vernacular language is taught. The school is taught by a Eurasian mistress with no special training or qualifications. About half the expenses of the school are paid by the Railway Company, $\frac{1}{4}$ by the Government grant-in-aid, and the rest from the children's fees, &c. The school is to a great extent a charitable one, and its existence is mainly dependent on the interest taken in it by the Resident Engineer, Mr. Butcher."

"I have not been able to ascertain that there now exist any private schools for Europeans and Eurasians with the exception of one 'boarding and day-school for young ladies' kept by a Mrs. F. P. F. Brett at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. Beyond these facts and that it professes to give a superior education, I am unable to give any information, my application to the lady having received no reply. The latest census returns give the European and Eurasian population of the different Collectorates as follows:—

Bombay	9,605
Poona	1,294
Tanna	205
Satara	238
Kolaba	183
Sholapur	171

"I have no information as to the number of children included in these returns, and it is difficult to form an estimate of the numbers of an age to attend school. Amongst the Native population the proportion of children to adults is about $\frac{1}{3}$, and probably about half of these are of a school-going age. But with Europeans the proportion is probably very different. In Bombay a very large number of Europeans are well-to-do people, who will send their children to Europe as soon as they are of an age to be educated. Many others are unmarried (rarely the case with Natives). All these must be deducted, and it seems probable that there are not more than 1,000 European and Eurasian children for whom education is required in the City of Bombay, and I am of opinion that the existing schools sufficiently meet present requirements."

"In the City of Poona, too, the present provision is ample. There may be perhaps a larger number of children here in proportion to adults; but assuming so large a number as 500 requiring education, there is ample provision for them all. There is no school for European and Eurasian children in the Tanna or Kolaba Collectorates. Their numbers are small, and they are much scattered; and with Bombay and its educational advantages so near at hand, I question if a school in either Collectorate would succeed. In Sattara itself there is no school for this class, but at the hill station of Panchguny a school was started by the Diocesan Board of Education some years ago, and received from Government a large grant of Rs. 2,750 being half its first year's estimated expenses. From various causes it failed; but an attempt is now being made to rehabilitate it as a boarding and day-school. It seems very duobtful, however, whether it will succeed, for the local European population is very small; and it must depend on boarders from a distance, thus coming into competition with the established schools at Bombay and Poona. At Sholapur there is a small school which amply meets the present requirements of the station. I am of opinion, then, that no new schools are presently required for this class of children. But at the same time I think that the aid these schools now receive from Government under the rules bears no sufficient proportion to their expenditure. In the table giving amounts of grants-in-aid earned by each institution the maximum grant obtainable has been calculated in accordance with Rule 2 Part II. of the Grant-in-aid Rules. This rule assumes that Rs. 75 is the cost per head of instruction calculated on the number of pupils presented for examination, and allows $\frac{1}{3}$rds of this expenditure to be the maximum grant available. In the two High Schools in Bombay examined this year in detail the total cost of instruction calculated according to this rule should be Rs. 9,975. It is set down by the school managers at Rs. 18,081, which does

not appear to be excessive. In Poona, again, the cost as calculated comes to Rs. 4,725; the actual cost is said to be Rs. 8,933. Applying the same process to the Middle Class Schools for Europeans and Eurasians, I find that in 7 schools examined in detail (I have not included the Scottish Orphanage, the charges for instruction not being separated from those for boarding, &c.), the cost as calculated would be Rs. 29,775, the actual cost being represented as Rs. 21,416. It is true that many of these Middle Class Schools cost but little for instruction, the religious bodies with which they are connected giving their services gratis. But I think it clearly appears that this arbitrary calculation of cost is worthless, and should not be the basis of any estimate of the aid to be given. Even were it reliable, however, the schools for Europeans and Eurasians do not under the present rules ever gain the maximum available; and I attribute this partly to the insufficiency of the grants made under the lower standards, and partly to the restriction of age imposed by Rule 7, under which no grant is obtainable for a child under 6. I would reduce this limit to 5 and simplify the first three standards, distributing the proficiency they require over four instead of three standards. I would also give a capitation allowance in these schools and increase the scale of grants. I base these proposals on the fact that the education of this class of children is no doubt more expensive than that of Natives, while the difficulty of obtaining grants on their account is much enhanced by causes which do not equally affect schools for Natives, *e. g.*, unsuitability of climate, acting prejudicially on teachers and taught, changes caused by the constant movements of this class from place to place, &c. I would in addition to these changes propose special grants-in-aid of industrial education, which is now entirely neglected. Lastly, in special cases, such as the Sholapur School, where the Railway company pays half the expenses of the school, I would make extraordinary grants-in-aid of house rent, or to meet private subscriptions, each case being decided on separately after examination into the circumstances."

[*Table*

STATEMENT.

APPENDIX

Results of Instruction in Government and Private passed under differ

I.—Standards for European

Aided

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Total number of Scholars examined under the Standards.
High Schools	3	218	196	196
Middle Class Boys' Schools	5	732·33	591	591
Middle Class Girls' Schools	6	376	266	266
Middle Class Mixed Schools	3	107	82	82
Total.. ..	17	1,433·33	1,135	1,135

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars Passed.											
	Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard	
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.
High Schools	26	22	35	22	18	25	25	27	27	16	12	16	16
Middle Class Boys' Schools ..	96	69	47	72	21	38	28	36	38	15	42	40	56
Middle Class Girls' Schools ..	20	18	19	17	16	13	12	14	11	7	8	7	9
Middle Class Mixed Schools ..	12	13	12	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	6
Total.. ..	154	122	103	125	65	76	65	77	71	38	68	68	81

F.

Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers
ent standards.

AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.

Number of Scholars Passed.

Standard I.				Standard II.					Standard III.				
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
21	22	23	20	31	25	33	33	23	20	19	22	14	14
149	151	151	140	95	62	98	89	51	87	50	61	60	24
72	76	73	64	64	68	69	72	54	45	50	57	35	27
19	19	16	16	21	19	20	22	18	10	10	10	10	10
261	268	263	240	211	174	220	216	146	162	129	150	119	75

Number of Scholars Passed.

VI.		Standard VII.					Standard VIII.					Standard IX.
4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	Matriculation.
15	11	9	7	11	11	7	23	19	20	12	19	8
47	27	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	....
7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2	2	4	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	....
71	45	13	12	16	16	11	29	24	26	16	19	8

II.—Standards for Anglo-

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at second examination	Total number of Scholars examined under the I.-V. Standards.	Total number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards.
High Schools	28	2,824·28	2,563	..	..	2,769	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	53	3,943·98	3,502	1	28	3,698	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	81	7,701·7	5,428	663	348	1,787	4,940
2nd Grade Girls' do. do ..	2	24	31	..	..	9	22
Total....	169	14,493·96	11,524	664	376	8,263	4,962

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.														
	Standard V.					Standard VI.					Standard VII.	Standard I.			
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	Matriculation.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed in all Heads.
High Schools	477	513	348	363	176	498	470	358	343	189	95	..	..	..	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	46	62	36	48	16	23	21	19	22	9	2	..	..	..	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	969	1,034	160	797
2nd Grade Girls' Vernacular Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
Total....	523	575	384	408	192	521	491	377	365	198	97	969	1,034	160	797

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools.

Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.

Standard I.						Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.				
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
104	80	80	111	..	41	102	100	97	113	39	143	114	110	121	54	569	801	460	556	243
1,027	866	899	912	11	543	827	736	723	671	407	618	594	408	506	301	108	141	89	111	58
561	479	474	515	..	294	231	224	189	188	126	179	178	136	151	101	1	1	2	1	1
2	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,694	1,426	1,455	1,540	11	879	1,160	1,060	1,011	974	572	935	888	655	778	456	678	943	551	668	302

Number of Scholars passed under Vernacular Standards.

Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.				
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,052	1,063	1,116	852	635	674	720	730	668	402	419	435	446	305	254	70	59	80	54	48	2	3	3	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	11	2	..	3	4	2	..	4	4	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1,052	1,063	1,116	852	635	674	723	735	679	404	419	438	450	307	254	74	63	85	56	50	2	3	3	3	3

III.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at second examination.
Primary Boys' Schools	3,265	125,692·50	97,217	385	12,600
Ditto Girls' Schools..	210	5,850·71	3,479	71	938
Jail Boys' Schools	4	63·8	71	..	..
Police Boys' Schools	3	77·1	68	..	..
Primary Mixed Schools	3	324·5	268	..	..
Primary Indigenous Schools	71	2,171·5	2,193	..	..
Night Schools	30	619	438	5	78
Total.. ..	3,586	134,729·11	103,734	461	13,616

Class of Schools	Number of Scholars passed.								
	Standard III.						Standard		
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.
Primary Boys' Schools	11,979	19,567	12,900	11,734	..	7,425	5,953	6,568	6,999
Ditto Girls' Schools	219	251	274	216	..	117	86	103	107
Jail Boys' Schools	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Boys' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Primary Mixed Schools	26	27	23	18	1	1	15	22	39
Primary Indigenous Schools ..	126	154	157	75	..	58	41	55	40
Night Schools	10	11	11	4	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	12,358	13,015	13,376	12,047	1	7,594	6,095	6,755	7,188

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools.

Total number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Numbers of Scholars passed.										
	Standard I.					Standard II.					
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.
103,626	24,510	25,301	1,368	..	19,364	20,039	19,846	20,617	17,226	..	12,321
3,706	912	1,174	101	8	760	555	669	722	482	6	319
71	15	14	..	..	2	9	12	4	..	..	..
68	14	13	..	..	12	2	3	4	2	..	..
268	75	94	..	..	69	31	47	53	29	2	21
2,193	562	558	..	..	363	314	356	403	85	..	67
438	183	177	39	..	149	76	60	61	33	..	28
110,430	26,271	27,331	1,508	8	20,719	21,026	20,993	21,864	17,857	8	12,756

Number of Scholars passed.

IV.			Standard V.						Standard VI.				
4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
5,801	..	3,980	2,493	2,499	3,044	2,219	..	1,632	325	364	396	308	220
87	..	57	10	19	12	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	4	4	8	14	1	4	1	..	6	7	3	..
40	..	23	20	25	25	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,946	3	4,064	2,527	2,551	3,095	2,248	4	1,635	325	370	403	311	220

APPENDIX G.

Government Resolutions affecting the Educational Department.

No. 364.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1873.

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 132, dated 28th March 1873—Directing that in future it shall rest with each of the Governments and Administrations noted, to allot the Educational appointments in the graded list according to its own discretion on certain conditions among the Professors, Principals and Inspectors who are holders of appointments which have been admitted to the classified list under sanction of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Copies should be forwarded to the Financial Department, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Accountant General.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Acting Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.
(With copy to each of the Resolution of the Government of India).

No. 132.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 28th March 1873.

READ again the following papers relating to (1) the introduction of a revised scale of pay for the higher Educational Officers in the several Presidencies and Provinces, and (2) the establishment of a Central College at Allahabad, &c. :—

1 { Education Proceedings, 24th April 1869, Nos. 13 and 14.
{ ,, ,, 23rd July 1870, ,, 13 to 16.

From Financial Department, No. 1440, dated 23rd February 1872.

To Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 135, dated 20th March 1872.

2 { From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 50, dated 15th August 1872.
„ Financial Department, No. 2237—A, dated 26th August 1872.
„ „ „ 2238, „ „
To „ „ 405, „ 24th September 1872.
„ Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 406, dated 24th September 1872.

Read also Financial Department Resolution No. 3789, dated 29th October.

RESOLUTION.

In the revised scheme of salaries sanctioned in 1870 for the higher officers of the Educational Departments in the several Presidencies and Provinces, it was decided that 13 appointments below that of Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,250 a month, should be admitted to the classified list of the North-Western Provinces; and the appointments which should entitle the holders to a place in each of the classes were specified as shown in the first column of the annexed Statement A.

2. In the orders of the Financial Department, No. 2238, dated the 26th August 1872, sanction was given to the appointment of a Principal, 1st grade, one Professor, 2nd grade, one Professor 3rd grade, and one Professor, 4th grade, for the new Central College at Allahabad, "on the understanding that the several appointments in question will be filled up only by degrees, as the growth of the institution may require, and the funds at the disposal of the Local Government will permit." In order, however, to meet immediate wants, the Lieutenant-Governor was authorised to entertain * a Principal, 2nd grade, one Professor, 3rd grade, and one Professor 4th grade. Although the admission of these four appointments to the classified list was not explicitly sanctioned, it was evidently contemplated that they should be admitted to that list. And in order to provide a set off against the additional expenditure involved in the establishment of the Central College, the

* Three appointments.

Government of India approved of a proposal to reduce the classified staff of the Agra and Bareilly colleges each by one Professorship of the 4th grade.

Financial Department, No. 1440, dated 23rd February 1872.

By the orders quoted in the margin, permission was given to place Mr. A. E. Gough, Anglo-Sanskrit Professor in the Benares College, on the graded list, though continuing to perform the duties of his present appointment, on a vacancy occurring in the list, the person appointed to fill the vacancy being engaged "on the same terms as those on which Mr. Gough is now serving," *i. e.*, not being borne on the classified list. Availing himself of this authority, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Inspectorship of Kumaon, transferred Mr. Gough to the classified list, appointing a junior Native officer to be Inspector of the Kumaon Circle.

The second column of the statement annexed shows the exact strength of the classified establishment in the North-Western Provinces, Educational Department, as it now stands, and as it will be constituted when the Allahabad Central College is fully equipped.

3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor now requests that he may be permitted to allot the appointments in each grade to Professors, Principals, or Inspectors as he may think best, with reference to the standing, merits, and responsibilities of the officers concerned. The proposal raises a question of general application to all Governments and Administrations to whom the administration of the funds for education has been made over under the Provincial Service scheme. The Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that it shall, in future, rest with each of the Governments and Administrations noted in the margin to allot the places in the different classes according to its own discretion among the Professors, Principals, and Inspectors who are holders of appointments which have been admitted to the classified list under sanction of the Government of India; on the distinct understanding that no new post shall be admitted into the classified list without the sanction of the Government of India, and that the aggregate number of appointments in that list shall be made up of the number of Inspectors, Principals, and Professors, respectively, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will also be a condition that, without the special sanction of the

Government of Madras.	Government of Punjab.
,, Bombay.	Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
,, Bengal.	,, ,, Central Provs.
,, N. W. Provs.	,, ,, British Burma.

Government of India or the Secretary of State, no person shall be admitted to the graded list, whatever appointment he may hold, who has not entered it in the lowest class.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all the Local* Governments and Administrations for information and guidance (except Mysore and Hydrabad).

* To North-Western Provinces, with a copy of the Statement A.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution † be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for communication to the Offices of Audit and Account.

† With copy of the Statement.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy.)

G. C. GILDER,
Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 8th April last, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, No. 29, of December 22nd 1859, to issue the following amended Rules for the Examination of European Educational officers in the Vernacular and Classical languages of India:—

I. Obligatory Examination in the Vernacular.

1. The standard for the examination of European Educational officers in the Vernacular is the *pass* examination sanctioned in 1858 by the Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 1945 of July 27th which (with the omission of the last clause) is republished below.

2. Every European who is appointed after the publication of these Rules to be Principal or Professor or Assistant Professor in a College, or Head Master or Master of a school, or to act in any of the above named appointments, is required to pass an examination in Urdu according to the above-mentioned standard, for which purpose he is required to present himself at the first examination held by the Civil and Military Examination Committee after the expiry of 18 months from his arrival in India or from his appointment if appointed in India. If he fail to pass at such first examination he shall again present himself at the first examination held by the said Committee after the completion of one year from the examination in which he failed to pass, and if he shall fail a second time at such further examination he shall be liable to be discharged from the Educational Service of Government.

Exception.

European Head Masters and Masters of schools may by special permission pass in the Vernacular of the District in which they are serving instead of in Urdu.

3. European Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors and others appointed to act as such are required to pass according to Rule 2 both in Urdu and in the Vernacular of the Division to which they are appointed, except that the Inspector Southern Division is to pass in Marathi and Canarese instead of in Urdu and Canarese, and the Inspector in Sindh in Persian and Sindhi instead of in Urdu and Sindhi.

4. No European officer will be appointed to be an Educational Inspector unless he has passed either in Urdu or in the Vernacular or one Vernacular of the Division to which he is appointed. Every Inspector is required to pass in the other language prescribed for his Division 18 months after appointment. Any similar examination previously passed in one of the required languages according to the rules of their service by a Covenanted Civil Servant or officer of the army who is to be appointed Inspector will be accepted as sufficient in the sense of these rules.

5. The obligatory examination is a pass examination only. No rewards or certificates will be given.

II. Voluntary Examination in an Indian Vernacular or Classical Language.

6. To encourage the advanced study of the Vernacular and Classical languages of India, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order that the Rules on the subject laid down for junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service by the Resolution

General Department of July 17th 1868 (printed in the *Government Gazette* of 1868 page 682) shall, with the limitation imposed below in Rule 7, be applicable to European officers of the Educational Department educated in Europe and holding appointments not lower in rank than that of Head Master of a High School.

7. But Educational officers are eligible for the examination in I. *High Proficiency* only. There will be no examination for them in II. *Honours*, and no Educational officer will be permitted to receive rewards in more than two languages.

No. 1945 of 1858.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To

The Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

The Director of Public Instruction.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, No. 29, dated the 19th July 1858.

Submitting for the approval of Government a Draft Notification of tests fixed for the examination of gentlemen in the Educational Department, and suggesting, that as the two former Notifications on the subject were issued by the Director of Public Instruction, the present one may also be issued under the signature of that officer. Suggesting also that tests similar to those specified in the Draft Notification above referred to, which have been proposed by the Consulting Committee for the examination of Military and other officers, may, if approved of by Government, be at the same time adopted as previously recommended, and notified for the information of the parties concerned.

Resolution of Government on the above, dated the 27th July 1858.

The Draft Notification submitted by the Civil and Military Examination Committee should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with a request that he will issue it under his signature.

2. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of the Committee's letter they should be informed that Government approved of the

tests proposed for the examination of military and other officers, and authorize their being notified for general information.

(True Copy).

(Signed) W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy).

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the following tests for the examination in the Vernacular languages of European gentlemen employed in the Educational Department in supersession of those specified in the Notification of the 7th August 1857 :—

Written * translation into an Indian language of about half an ordinary page of any standard English author, 75 marks as a maximum.

* In Marathi this exercise should be written both in the Balbodh and Modi characters. In Gujarathi it should be in the joint letter character, and also in the common business character.

2. Written translation into English of about half a page of any ordinary Educational work in an Indian language, 50 marks.

3. *Viva voce* and extemporaneous translation into English, and parsing of a small portion of any ordinary book in an Indian language, 60 marks.

4. *Viva voce* and extemporaneous translation into a Native language of a small portion of an ordinary book in English, 60 marks.

5. Conversation in a Native language, 55 marks.

6. *Viva voce* and extemporaneous translation of a few idiomatic sentences, both into English from a Native language and into a Native language from English, 50 marks.

7. Pronunciation of a Native language as tested throughout the examination, 50 marks.

8. Handwriting in both the printed and script forms of a Native language (particularly the former) as tested in the exercise of the examination, 25 marks.

No candidates shall be considered entitled to a pass certificate who shall have obtained less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate

value of full marks, or who shall have obtained in respect of any particular exercise less than 20 per cent. of the marks assigned to it.

By order,
(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1873..

No. 1076.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1873.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 3794, dated 6th October 1873—Requesting that as the Bombay University now requires three instead of four terms before matriculated men can stand for the First Examination in Arts, it may be notified in the "Government Gazette" that in Rule 13 (*a*) of the Grant-in-aid Rules the word "three" is substituted in place of "four."

RESOLUTION.—This alteration should be notified.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Acting Director of Public Instruction.

VI.—A. Standing Orders.

Rules regarding Public Expenditure on Educational Buildings.

LOCAL.

No. 277 A.—450 OF 1873.

Public Works Department. Bombay Castle, 21st October 1873.

Memorandum from the Educational Department, No. 877, dated 19th August 1873.

Forwards, for consideration in the first instance, a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2706, dated 12th August 1873, appending a memorandum containing certain proposals submitted by him to the Revenue Commissioners, and to the Collectors, now in Poona, with their reply. The proposals are, that new buildings and repairs entered in the Educational Local Fund Budgets should be treated as works in the Public Works Budgets; the duty of the Educational Department being limited to bringing forward proposals, approving sites and plans, and signing the completion certificates; and detailing the advantages which will result from these proposals, if sanctioned. Submits, for consideration, an amended Code of Rules relating to expenditure on buildings, and invites attention to letters Nos. 2427 and 2428 of 1873, with reference to the orders of Government that Local Funds should not be spent on Provincial Schools, and that the repairs to buildings used by Provincial Schools should be made by the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—Government, in the Public Works Department, approve of the proposed Rules with the following modifications, viz.:—

Rule 4.—*Insert the following words* after "Educational Buildings":—

Valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards, constructed by the Public Works Department, or handed over for Provincial purposes.

and *omit the words*—

"Used for institutions, detailed charges for which appear in the Provincial Budget."

Rule 5.—*Insert the following words* after "Educational Buildings":—

Valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards, constructed by the Local Funds Committees, or handed over for Local purposes.

and *omit the words*—

"Used for schools under the District Local Funds Committee."

Rule 7.—*Add the words*—

With the Public Works Officers, after "Committees."

Rule 8.—*Omit the words*—

"Public Works or" in the first line.

2. With the foregoing corrections, the Rules should be printed and circulated for information and guidance, in supersession of those issued under Government Resolution No. 29 C. W.—44 (Local), dated 26th January 1872.

W. A. BAKER, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Educational Department, Secretariat.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Revenue Commissioner S. D.
The Revenue Commissioner N. D.
The Superintending Engineer P. D.
The Superintending Engineer S. D.
The Superintending Engineer C. D.
The Superintending Engineer N. D.
The Superintending Engineer in Sind.
} With spare copies for distribution.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
The Controller of Public Works Accounts.

RULES REGARDING PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

I.—Ownership.

1. Educational buildings constructed from Provincial Funds, or from Local Funds, are the property of the Government Department of Education. The ownership of Educational buildings (private) constructed by help of a grant-in-aid, is regulated by the Grant-in-aid Rules, Part III., Rule 2 (*h*).

II.—Constructing Agency.

2. The Public Works Department will construct Government Educational buildings paid for out of Provincial Funds.

3. The construction of Government school buildings to be paid for from Local Funds, will be effected by the District Local Fund Committees, in the same way as other local works.

4. Repairs of all Government Educational buildings valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards, constructed by the Public Works Department, or handed over for Provincial purposes, will be made by the Public Works Department Engineers.

5. Repairs of all Government Educational buildings valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards, constructed by the Local Fund Committees, or handed over for local purposes, will be executed by the District Local Fund Committees.

III.—Budget Provision.

6. (*a.*) The Educational Provincial Budget will contain a yearly provision, (1) for grants, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in aid of smal school buildings (Government or private) towards which the people have subscribed an equal sum; and (2) for grants above Rs. 1,000, made by the Local Government, in aid of larger school buildings (Government or private) under the Grant-in-aid Rules, Part III. It will also contain a yearly provision for the repairs of buildings hired for the use of institutions, detailed charges for which appear in the Provincial Budget.

(*b.*) The Public Works Provincial Budget will contain an occasional provision for such Government Educational buildings as the Local Government shall, from time to time, sanction for the accommodation of Provincial Schools.

(*c.*) The Educational Local Fund Budget will contain a yearly provision for Educational buildings to be constructed from Local Funds, and for the repairs of Educational buildings used for schools under the District Local Funds Committees.

7. The provision in the Educational Local Fund Budget for the construction or repair of buildings will be entered under "Public Works" or "Civil" Agency, according to the arrangements made by the District Local Fund Committees with the Public Works Officers for their local works.

8. The provision under "Civil" Agency in the Educational Local Fund Budget will be expended in the same manner as the provision under the same head in the Local Public Works Budget, under the supervision of the President of the Local Fund Committee and the Revenue Commissioner.

9. An account of all expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Educational Buildings, or repairs, shall be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, as soon after the 31st of March in each year as possible.

10. An account of all expenditure during the year from the Educational Local Fund Budget, on buildings or repairs conducted by the District Local Fund Committee, shall be sent to the Educational Inspector by the President of the Committee. Should the District Committee arrange with the Public Works Department for the construction or repair of any of the school

houses entered in the Local Fund Budget, an account of the expenditure on such buildings should be sent by the Controller, according to Rule 9.

11. Contributions and grants-in-aid of Government schools are to be disposed of in accordance with Rule 18 of the Local Fund Budget Rules, laid down in Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 66 A.—169, of the 25th September 1868.

12. The entire cost of the Local Fund Establishment for Public Works shall be distributed proportionally between the Educational and other works executed by the District Local Fund Committees, and provision on this account shall be made in the Educational Local Fund Budget.

IV.—Plans.

13. All plans and estimates for new buildings and extensions to be carried out by the Local Funds Committee, should be forwarded, through the Educational Inspector, for the approval of the Director, before sanction.

14. Under Budget Rules, plans and estimates for works to cost Rs. 2,000 and upwards, should be forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, for professional opinion, before sanction.

15. The President of the Local Funds Committee will sanction works up to Rs. 1,000. Works to cost upwards of Rs. 10,000 must be submitted for the sanction of Government; and works to cost upwards of Rs. 1,000 must be submitted for the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

16. Where special plans and estimates are not sanctioned according to rule, school buildings for 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 boys will be constructed in general conformity with the standard plans approved by Government in the Public Works Department, and as nearly as possible according to the standard estimates, a discretion being allowed, however, to the Local Funds Committee, to meet the special circumstances of different localities. An explanation of any great variation from the standard plan or estimate is to be attached to the Local Fund Budget in which provision is made for the building. The standard plans will be quoted in the Local Fund Budget as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, according as they stand for 50, 75, 100, 150, or 200 boys.

17. The rule for plans of private school buildings is given in the Grant-in-aid Rules, Part III. *(d)*.

V.—Site.

18. The site proposed for a new school-house shall, in all cases, be approved by the Educational Inspector.

VI.—Completion Certificates.

19. On the completion of any school building, the constructing officer shall, in all cases, call on the Educational Inspector to supply the usual certificate.

VI.—A. Standing Orders.

Rules regarding Public Expenditure on Educational Buildings.

LOCAL.

No. 300 A.—484 OF 1873.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle,
18th November 1873.

Memorandum from the Educational Department No. 1166, dated 3rd November 1873.

Transfers for consideration a letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction inquiring with reference to the rules regarding repairs to Educational school buildings sanctioned under Public Works Department, Resolution No. 277 A-459, dated 21st instant, whether Government will place all buildings now occupied by Provincial Schools on the Public Works list for repairs, stating that such buildings are 46 in number, all of which are above Rs. 1,000 in value, except the Deesa camp school, repairs to which have hitherto been made by the Public Works Department; pointing out that the rules now published make no provision for repairs to Local Funds buildings under Rs. 1,000, Rule 8 placing the whole Budget provision at the disposal of Local Funds Committees, who are, under Rule 5, to repair those buildings only which are over Rs. 1,000 in value. Adding that the omission in Rule 5 of the words "valued at Rs. 1,000, and upwards" would remove the difficulty.

Resolution.—The list of Provincial school buildings to be repaired by the Public Works Department has been published with Government Resolution No. 405 A—2468, dated 14th November 1873.

2. In paragraph 5 of the Rules published with Government

Resolution No. 277 A.—450, Local, dated 21st October 1873, the words "valued at Rs. 1,000, and upwards" should be struck out.

(Signed) W. A. BAKER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Educational Department, Secretariat.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Revenue Commissioner S. D.
The Revenue Commissioner N. D.
The Superintending Engineer P. D.
Do. do. S. D.
Do. do. C. D.
Do. do. N. D.
Do. do. In Sind.
The Accountant General.
The Controller of Public Works Accounts.

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